

But Sees Difficulties in Italy Crisis

Andreotti Agrees to Try to Form Cabinet

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 19 (NYT).—President Giovanni Leone tonight asked Giulio Andreotti, who offered his resignation from the post of premier or Monday, to attempt to form another government.

Mr. Andreotti accepted the mandate, but said that he realized the difficulties of his task. Mr. Andreotti, 59, a Christian Democrat who has been playing a prominent role in politics for 30 years, has been heading a caretaker administration since Monday.

Mr. Leone called Mr. Andreotti this evening to his official residence, the Quirinale Palace. The summons followed three days of formal consultations between Mr. Leone and elder statesmen and political party leaders on ways to solve the government crisis.

The designation of Mr. Andreotti was anti-climactic. It had been a foregone conclusion since he announced his intention to resign.

The Christian Democratic party leadership, the nation's strongest political movement, this week endorsed Mr. Andreotti as their candidate for chief of a new government.

In accordance with tradition, the premier-designate accepted to attempt setting up a new government "with reservation." This meant that he would inform the head of state at some point whether he saw prospects for success in the negotiations he was to start soon with representatives of the various parties.

Those negotiations were expected to center on gaining the de-facto collaboration of the Communist party, Italy's number two party.

Mr. Andreotti's previous cabinet, which was composed only of Christian Democrats and an independent, stayed in power because of the indirect support of the Communists and four smaller groups in Parliament.

After conferring with Mr. Leone, Mr. Andreotti said that he would begin talks with leaders of the other parties on Monday. In the meantime, he said, he would work out a platform for his proposed government. However, it was understood that he had already carried out confidential soundings in the last few days and would continue them tomorrow and during the weekend.

Mr. Andreotti said tonight that the positions of the parties were still rather divergent. He also appealed to the parties that had indirectly helped him to govern so far, including the Communists, to continue such cooperation. He said that they should be able to agree on the need to restore law and order, overcome economic recession, create new jobs, especially for young people, and defend the Italian currency.

New Elections Possible
Political experts predicted tonight that the negotiations for a new government would be long and possibly frustrating. New elections might become inevitable if a new administration is not established and backed by confidence votes in Parliament within a reasonable period—say by early next month.

The current legislative ends in 1981, but President Leone might use his constitutional power to disband the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate early and call general elections. In that case, Italians would probably go to the polls in May or June.

The possibility of early elections will almost certainly come up when the Christian Democratic party discusses strategy in the forthcoming talks.

W. German Force Limited by Oslo In NATO Games

OSLO, Jan. 19 (AP).—Yielding to objections from the Soviet Union and Finland, the Norwegian government has stated that there will be no additional West German forces participating in NATO military maneuvers in northern Norway.

Defense Minister Rolf Hansen indicated this on Jan. 9 his deputy confirmed this week that West German participation will be limited to about 480 men, including personnel to man a field hospital, communication unit and a helicopter unit.

The decision reverses a June 1976 statement by Mr. Hansen that Norway planned full integration of Bonn forces in the exercises by 1980, meaning up to 1,500 Germans on the 5,000-member maneuvers.

West German units took part in north Norway maneuvers for the first time in 1976 and Finland's President Urho Kekkonen expressed concern over West German participation. The Soviet Union also has objected several times.

Obstacles Cited
"It has become clear that the Israeli position is pushing the peace efforts to a dead end and Egypt, in view of its Arab responsibility and its determination to realize a just peace, cannot go along with the Israeli attempt to place obstacles along the road of peace," the statement said.

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SNOWTIME IN PARIS—Swathed in a black cape protecting her from the harshness of the elements, a student enjoys the season's first ephemeral snowfall in Paris on the square of Notre Dame Cathedral.

Carter Strategy Impaired

Ethiopia Rejects Talks on War in Ogaden

NAIROBI, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Ethiopia has rejected the possibility of peace talks with Somalia, reducing President Carter's hope of a negotiated settlement to the crisis on the Horn of Africa.

"No cease-fire and no peace talks while Somali troops are in Ethiopia," Maj. Berhann Bayih, Ethiopia's top foreign policy official, said here yesterday. "This war of revolutionary resistance will continue until the last Somali soldier leaves Ethiopian territory," Maj. Bayih, a member of Ethiopia's ruling Provisional Military Council, said.

Mr. Carter said last week that the United States was supporting efforts toward a negotiated settlement to the six-month war, with the mediation by the Organization of African Unity or the United Nations.

Somalia contends that no Somali regulars are fighting in Ethiopia's Ogaden region, and that this makes a withdrawal impossible.

U.S. Criticism
Mr. Carter also criticized the Soviet Union for "unwarranted involvement" in the region. State Department officials estimated that 1,000 Soviet and 2,000 Cuban military personnel are in Ethiopia, some apparently in a position to take on combat roles.

Maj. Bayih denied that Cuban or Soviet military personnel were in Ethiopia. He also denied reports that the Cuban defense minister and the Soviet defense chief were in the country to plan an invasion of Somalia. He acknowledged that the Soviet Union was supplying arms but said that

Belgian Officials Agree on Plans For Federalism

BRUSSELS, Jan. 19 (AP).—Belgium moved closer to federalism this week as government officials agreed on changes in the Constitution and on how to split the country into three autonomous regions.

Participants, including Premier Leo Tindemans, spent three days examining detailed legislative proposals. They were drafting bills to enforce the accord reached last summer between the long hostile Flemish and Walloon communities.

According to the proposals, by 1980 Belgium would have three autonomous regions—Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia. The three areas would have regional parliaments and executives and would be autonomous except in such matters as defense and foreign policy.

Some of the provisions will require constitutional amendment, and elections will have to be called, probably in 1981, for a new parliament entrusted with the power of modifying the Constitution.

Protests Delay Dynamiting of N.Y.C. Buildings

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Bowing to labor and community protests, New York City has abandoned a plan to tear down a section of the South Bronx to see if it would be quicker and cheaper than using the traditional wrecker ball.

The test would have been conducted in the razing of three apartment houses and a vacant elementary school in an area that President Carter toured late last year to demonstrate his administration's concern for inner-city problems.

But once the program was announced, pickets gathered at the school. Demolition workers charged that their jobs would be endangered.

"It is dead," said Samuel Roberts, of the city's Department of Housing, Preservation and Development. He said yesterday that community and labor opposition had forced cancellation of the entire South Bronx experiment.

However Mayor Edward Koch said he instructed the officials involved with the dynamiting plan to pick another site as soon as possible. He said he would be present when the selected building is blown up.

To Save Materials From Razing by Regime S. Africa Blacks Act to Dismantle Shanties

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 19 (AP).—Black squatters today tried to dismantle their shanties before government bulldozers got to them, and the sprawling Unibell camp that a week ago housed 15,000 blacks was expected to be gone by the weekend.

As the demolition went into its fourth day, black residents who had initially said the bulldozers would bury us with our shacks worked hurriedly with home-made crowbars to pry apart the corrugated iron, cardboard and wood. Where they failed, two government bulldozers plowed through the shacks, leveling what had been a community complete with shops, a school, churches.

A MacLachlan, chief director of the Bantu (African) Affairs Administration Board for the Cape peninsula, said about 800 of the 2,000 shacks were standing late today, and these were expected to be razed or dismantled by the weekend.

Roads Crowded
Cars and trucks filled with people, baggage and building materials crowded the few sandy roads out of the Cape Flats, 15 miles northeast of Cape Town.

Hundreds of other squatters stayed behind, camped out amid the rubble, huddling with their belongings and sleeping under lean-tos of plastic sheets.

The attempt to save building material and the growing exodus from Unibell contrasted with the

defiant stand taken by the Unibell Squatters Action Committee: last week, when eviction notices were first served.

Last night, the committee itself ordered the dismantling of the camp's school and community center.

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their own accord clearly. Gen. Jan van der Walt, chairman of the board in the Cape. "This is a definite change in the attitude," he said. He said the army was dismantling their shacks to save the building materials.

The majority of the squatters at Unibell are women and children unable to get official permission to live in "white" areas, even though their husbands and fathers live there legally.

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Nkomo, Mugabe To Meet Owen on U.S.-U.K. Plan

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Rhodesian Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe said today they will meet British Foreign Secretary David Owen on Malta next week for new talks on U.S.-British proposals for a Rhodesian settlement.

Mr. Nkomo said they had agreed to the meeting, starting on Jan. 26, after Dr. Owen assured them of his unwavering belief in the viability of the proposals.

A similar invitation was turned down last December because Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe said Dr. Owen had indicated support for so-called internal settlement talks in Salisbury.

They told a news conference today that, during a Patriotic Front coordinating committee meeting here over the past three days, "a further intensification of the armed liberation struggle" in Rhodesia was also discussed.

In Salisbury, meanwhile, black and white Rhodesian leaders continued the so-called internal settlement talks begun on Dec. 2 and adjourned close to full agreement on safeguards for minority whites in a black majority-ruled Zimbabwe, according to sources close to the talks.

8 Dead in Rhodesia
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Two elderly whites have been killed and their daughter badly wounded by black nationalist guerrillas on their farm near Umtali in eastern Rhodesia, military headquarters announced today.

Rhodesian forces killed five of the insurgents involved, a communiqué said.

Four Hijackers Of Ecuador Jet Held in Havana

HAVANA, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Four hijackers of an Ecuadorian airliner surrendered to Cuban authorities today after landing earlier in the day.

An estimated 30 passengers crew held hostage aboard Saeft Airlines Caravelle were harmed. They later left Ecuador in the same plane. Line officials said all the passengers and crew were in good dition.

The hijackers seized the on an internal flight between Guayaquil and Quito.

After the airliner's return, Quito, the co-pilot said that hijackers had threatened crew with a pistol and dynamite.

Cuba, destination of about hijacked planes in the late 1960s and early 70s, has since discouraged hijackers. It has a treaty with a number of countries providing for capture or severe punishment of hijackers.

Disarmament Offered by Desai

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (AP).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Desai told a group of U.S. congressmen yesterday that he was willing to serve as an intermediary between Moscow and Washington to further nuclear disarmament.

"Desai apparently would play the role of matchmaker," said Rep. Lester Wolff, D-Iowa, chairman of the House subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs, after the group's meeting with the Indian leader.

India has demanded that Soviet Union and the U.S. States disarm and stop military tests before India will inspect its nuclear facilities. Mr. Desai reiterated his government's stand that the two powers must set a "moral" example by destroying their weapons and offering himself as an intermediary, Rep. Wolff said.

The ballot cast by Joseph Lyman, 78, was questioned because he had used the wrong colored ballot, and because he had printed his name on the envelope containing the ballot rather than signed it. Mr. Lyman testified that he had cast his own ballot, and Justice Bloom found that he had properly voted.

The other five disputed ballots had been conceded by the Surdam and Abzug teams to be valid after affidavits were filed by the county committee members concerned, saying that they had intended to vote for Mrs. Abzug.

The agreement marks the first time a federal agency has, without court order, agreed to make a major overhaul of its hiring and promotion practices. The settlement affects approximately 600 positions in the agency and will set an important precedent for similar cases throughout government, according to attorneys who specialize in racial discrimination cases.

As a part of the settlement to a 2-year-old class action suit alleging racial discrimination at the agency, the FTC conceded that it "has in the past been less successful in hiring and retaining qualified minority employees than it has in hiring and retaining qualified non-minority employees."

The agreement includes a requirement that the commission hire an outside consultant to review its personnel policies and suggest necessary changes to correct any discriminatory practices that might be found.

225th SALT Session

GENEVA, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met here yesterday for two hours and 10 minutes in the 225th session of the current round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. They agreed to meet again Tuesday.

W. German Rents African Tractor To Test a Rocket He Designed

STUTTGART, Jan. 19 (AP).—The West German design of a cheap rocket suitable for launching satellites says the aerospace company is paying Zaire \$30 million a year for a private testing range in the central African country.

Lutz Kayser, who is masterminding the world's first privately financed space venture, emphatically denies a Penthouse magazine report that he is operating as a front for tests of U.S. cruise missiles.

"What we are doing now in Zaire is just the development [and] flight testing of our modular rocket system that will lead in steps toward a large launch vehicle" by the early 1980s, Mr. Kayser said in an interview.

Mr. Kayser, president of Orbital Transport and Raketen AG (OTRAG), said his firm is developing a cheap rocket so that the Third World and industry can improve communications and exploit resources without depending on the United States or Soviet Union or European governments.

About 800 West Germans have invested in the project, which is expected to cost \$470 million, he said, adding that no government is financing the operation. Investors can expect dividends only after the firm starts launching on contract, he reported.

Vietnam Lists 5 New Attacks By Cambodia

BANGKOK, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Vietnam today reported new attacks by Cambodian troops on Vietnamese border provinces as a senior Chinese government figure urged the two

East Coast Booms Are Not New But Still Scare Residents

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—For generations, inhabitants of widely scattered regions, from Moodus, Conn., to the mouth of the Chesapeake, have been alarmed by strange booming sounds. Some have preceded major earthquakes, like the one that destroyed much of Charleston, S.C., in 1886. However, ground tremors that typically precede a quake have not been observed in the continuing series of booms heard along the East Coast of the United States in the last five weeks.

The Charleston quake was the most severe to occur on the East Coast since the sector was seized by Europeans. It was felt as far away as Bermuda, Cuba, Milwaukee and Boston. Hundreds of chimneys fell in Savannah and Augusta. More than 60 persons died in Charleston, and many were injured.

Three and four days before the quake, "sounds like heavy explosions" were heard, and such warnings have preceded other quakes. Rumbles from off shore have been reported by Carolina residents for years.

Windows Battled

The current series began on the morning of Dec. 3 when windows in Charleston were rattled by two explosions. That afternoon, another bang was heard along the coast of central New Jersey. It reportedly broke windows and drove off some of the devices that record air waves at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory in Palisades, N.Y.

Five blasts were heard in Charleston on Dec. 15 and two more on Dec. 20. That morning, one was heard in central New Jersey, but it did not coincide with the others. The next day, windows in New Jersey were rattled by numerous explosions. Light flashes were also reported but not related in time to the blasts.

The most recent of the unexplained booms were heard in New Jersey on Dec. 30 and in Charleston on Jan. 5 and 12. Perhaps the most widely debated of such sounds are the "Barrel Gun" heard in the delta of the Ganges, in 1895, Sir George Darwin, son of Charles, published a request in the journal Nature for accounts of similar observations elsewhere.

Many were received from Great

Falls, Mont. One correspondent said that when Captains Lewis and Clark camped there on July 4, 1805, they wrote the following in their journal:

"Since our arrival at the falls we have repeatedly heard a strange noise coming from the mountains in a direction a little to the north of west. It is heard at different periods of the day and night, sometimes when the air is perfectly still and without a cloud, and consists of one stroke only, or five or six discharges in quick succession."

Indian Superstition

They had been warned by the Indians to expect such booms but had dismissed the Indians' belief as a local superstition.

The Indians of Connecticut also had an explanation for the so-

called "Moodus Sounds," heard at Moodus and East Haddam near the east bank of the Connecticut River. They were described in a 1729 account as being diverse "as the intermediate degrees between the roar of a cannon and the noise of a pistol."

According to a report in an 1840 edition of the American Journal of Science the Indians referred to East Haddam as "Moodus," or "Plague of Noises." They attributed the rumbles to the wrath of their god at the intrusion of the white man's god.

Last week, Martha Monte, chief librarian of the Rathbun Library in Moodus, recalled in a telephone interview a number of occasions when the sounds occurred and her dishes and glasses were rattled.

She related the sounds to activity along a fault in the earth's crust close to the town. People have become so accustomed to man-made booms and jet noises, she said, that they pay little attention to the "Moodus Sounds." However, she added that a new resident was startled recently when her bed began to shake. Sounds originating over water seem most common, such as the "Miss Foulers," noted by Belgian fishermen, booms heard by sailors near Grand Manan Island, off the Maine-New Brunswick border, and southeast of Cedar Keys, Fla. The "Seneca Gun" heard at Lake Seneca in the Finger Lakes of New York State has been attributed to explosions of gas bubbles rising from the lake floor.

According to a 1940 account in

the Gazette, published in Geneva at the north end of the lake, a man reported that his canoe nearly swamped when such a bubble rose under it and burst.

Dr. Thomas Gold of Cornell University believes that methane gas escapes from deep within the earth through countless fissures and faults rather than only through volcanoes, as is widely believed. Methane, the prime constituent of natural gas, is explosive and could, he says, be ignited by atmospheric electricity.

He suspects that the explosions of such gas bubbles can explain the recent offshore blasts. While sonic booms generated as jets break the sound barrier could account for one or two such events, they appear to have been ruled out in most cases.

More Data Declassified

Files Show FBI Planned to Link Oswald to Communists

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—Less than two months after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, FBI officials were planning to anonymously distribute posters meant to disrupt the Communist party by depicting Lee Harvey Oswald as a Marxist.

The bureau was investigating the murder for the Warren Commission when the proposal was made on Jan. 10, 1964, and apparently it was given at least preliminary approval.

"Because the poster is a factual graphic illustration of public information and because its distribution under the counterintelligence program will not be traceable to the government, it should in no manner affect the deliberations of the Warren Commission presently considering the facts surrounding the assassination," an assistant to high-ranking FBI aide William Sullivan said in a two-page memo.

The proposal was marked by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover with what appeared to be an "OK" in his handwriting. But the document also contains an addendum indicating that Hoover said Alan Belmont canceled the plan at the last minute.

Inappropriate "I have not approved because I believe it is undesirable to use

the Oswald case for counterintelligence purposes while it is under consideration by the presidential commission," said the postscript, which was attributed to "AHS," and which apparently overruled Hoover.

The poster memo was among more than 58,000 pages of FBI documents on the assassination that the bureau made public yesterday under the Freedom of Information Act. About 40,000 pages were released last month.

The hundreds of volumes do not include all the FBI files on the assassination. For instance, documents retained by FBI field offices such as Dallas and New Orleans, those from an inquiry Hoover ordered into the bureau's dealings with Oswald before the assassination, and evidently many of the records of the current investigation of the House Select Committee on Assassinations have not been released.

FBI Snails

When the Warren Commission persuaded the FBI to send them the Oswald file on Feb. 17, 1964, for a second inspection, an FBI official decreed in a handwritten notation: "Hereafter, let them come to bureau, not have to time to play games." On another report to Hoover that month, quoting speculation about Oswald in the Italian press that apparently stemmed from Chief Justice Earl Warren's public references to "national security" aspects of certain testimony, Hoover jotted down the observation: "If Warren had kept his big mouth shut, all of these conjectures would not have arisen."

Hoover bestowed harsher epithets on New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, whom Hoover characterized as an "egotist" and a "slyster," and Dick Gregory as a "rabble-rousing Negro comedian."

The files reveal that some were tracked down by the bureau, including a note purportedly signed by a "Sandra Ruby" which an unnamed source discovered in 1972 when it fell out of a roll of film at a Fort Worth, Texas, fabric company.

Misplaced Message

"Would the one who fines this note please get a hold of the FBI and let them know that I am a Communist. My uncle is one of them."

The note was ostensibly dated

Is He Playing Third for the Golden Angels?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19

(UPI)—J. Edgar Hoover began an FBI inquiry in June, 1964, when he read a newspaper report that French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre had joined the "Who Killed Kennedy Committee."

The clipping identified Mr. Sartre only as an author. Hoover promptly scribbled a memo: "Find out who Sartre is."

Probe Dropped

The message, addressed to Jack Nelville in Tulsa, says: "Meet me at Sheraton (sic) hotel in Dallas at 4:00 p.m. on Sept. 21, room 567. Expecting something big. Be on time. L. H. Oswald."

The FBI said that Oswald could have been in Dallas on the day in question, and Western Union officials said that the telegram form was in use in 1963 and discontinued in early 1964. However, the FBI could not find a Jack Nelville in the Tulsa area and dropped its investigation.

Lance Is the Financial Hero Of Carter Fund-Raising Feast

By Walter Pincus

ATLANTA, Jan. 19 (WP).—Bert Lance's cash-flow problems may have propelled him out of the Carter administration last September, but his golden touch with contributors has made him the financial hero of the Jimmy Carter fund-raising gala here tomorrow night.

With Mr. Lance helping with telephone for donations, a constituency of "fat cats" in the Southeast is expected to shovel between \$650,000 and \$850,000 into the Democratic party's nearly empty coffers to help pay off old debts and finance this year's congressional campaigns.

Included among the donors are the political-funding units of blue-chip corporations with heavy Washington interests, such as the LTV Corp. (\$10,000), Grumman Aircraft (\$7,000), Braniff Airways (\$5,000), Delta Air Lines (\$5,000) and American Family Insurance Co. (\$8,000).

Individuals' Donations Individual enthusiasm ran high, too, as evidenced by the case of wealthy Florida developer Everett Huskey, who is buying \$40,000 worth of tickets for himself and his wife. (Vice-President Mondale spent an hour at Mr. Huskey's home in Orlando, on Jan. 4, warning him up on the subject of that sales.)

As added bait to the \$1,000-a-couple, catered affair here in Mr. Carter's home state, donors have

been offered the dinner companionship of Cabinet members. Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano, for example, will be seated with a group of doctors who paid dearly for the opportunity to talk with him at a dinner table.


A group of wealthy sportsmen associated with Safari International will dine with Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus.

Grumman and LTV are locked in a competitive battle with Northrop for fighter-aircraft contracts from the Navy. Braniff was recently awarded a controversial route to Europe by White House decision.

1,600 Invited Free About 2,000 are expected to be seated at the dinner, with all but 300 to 400 of them complimentary. The dinner sponsors are paying \$25 a plate for the meal (canned à la orange, wine and champagne) plus the rent of the premises.

Mr. Lance will be the host at a private cocktail party for Cabinet members. He will also act as master of ceremonies and then introduce his friend, Mr. Carter, at the dinner.

The Atlanta affair is the first in a string of at least five dinners from which party officials hope to clear \$5 million. The Republicans hope to raise \$14 million through comparable efforts, without the drawing power of a president or a congressional majority.



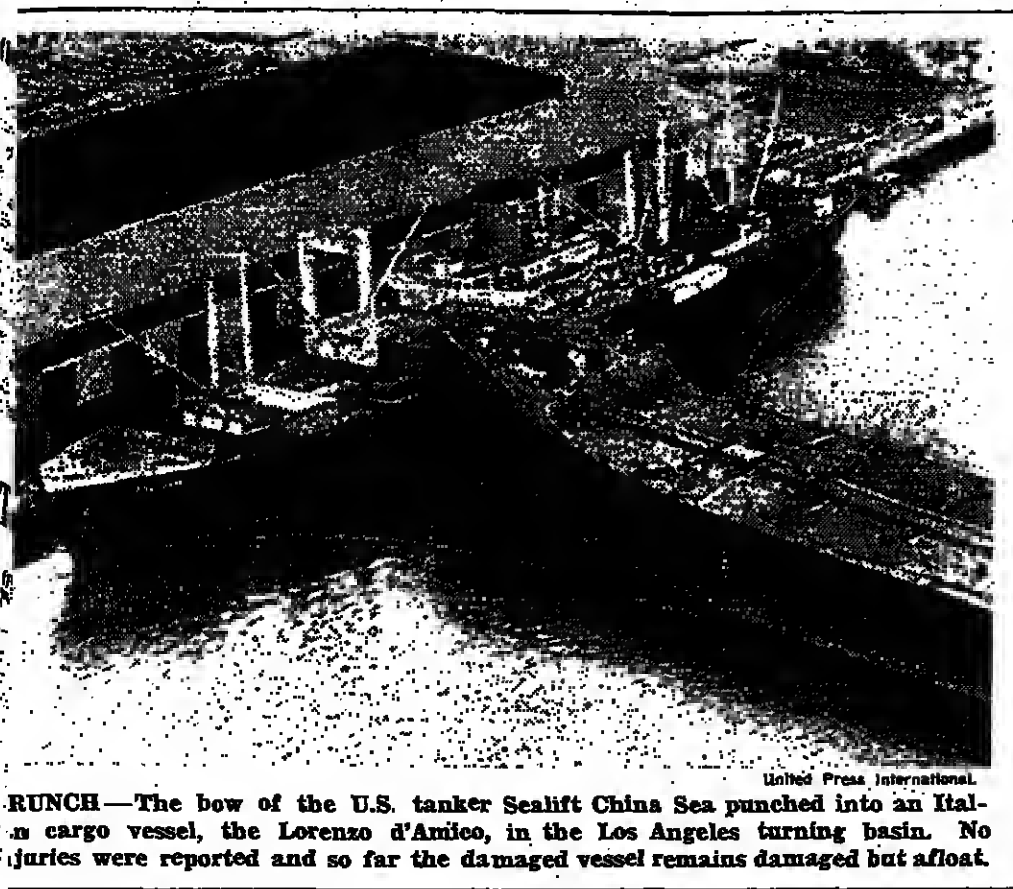
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RUNCH—The bow of the U.S. tanker *China Sea* punched into an Italian cargo vessel, the *Lorenzo d'Amico*, in the Los Angeles harbor. No injuries were reported and so far the damaged vessel remains afloat.

Refinancing of Social Security a Goal

Ullman Sees Congress Study of Tax Shifts

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—Chairman of the House and Means Committee said today that Congress will study the Social Security financing system next in hopes that it can find alternative to increases in taxes that it passed last

year. Rep. Ullman said that "there's no real way of opening up the Social Security issue again this year," and he added that if "there really is a time bomb, it's of longer duration"—meaning that if taxpayers revolt, they will do so in 1979 or later, when more of the tax increases Congress voted will go into effect.

The two proposals that Rep. Ullman outlined for consideration next year are short-term measures. The one involving Social Security taxes would be especially controversial, since it would be the first time that Congress has approved using income-tax revenues to help finance Social Security.

Requiring government workers to participate in the Social Security program would bring in an estimated 6 million new contributors. However, the move would add to the system's reserves for only a few years—until the new participants began to qualify for benefits.

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Investment Tax Credit

Rep. Ullman, making his remarks at a breakfast with newsmen, also said he will seek to expand the investment tax credit for business—beyond what President Carter is expected to propose—by allowing firms an extra write-off if they renovate existing facilities in areas where the jobless rate is high.

Separately, Rep. Ullman dismissed as inconsequential the opposition of the National Urban League to Mr. Carter's new tax-cut proposal. The league complained Tuesday that too little of the tax cut's benefits would go to blacks and central cities.

Rep. Ullman said yesterday that the league's position "doesn't make any sense" and will not have much impact on Congress. "If that kind of opposition were based on any meaningful substantive issue, I think it would complicate things, but I don't think it is," he said.

The chairman made his remarks about reconsidering Social Security financing in response to questions about a possible tax-players' revolt over the new payroll-tax levels. The maximum payroll tax rose to \$1.070 on Jan. 1, from \$0.85 last year. By 1986, it will climb to \$2.847.

Copter Crash Kills 4

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A U.S. Marine Corps helicopter crashed and burned in a snowstorm near Mount Fuji yesterday, killing its four crew members. The cause of the accident was not immediately known.

FCC Regulation Blocks Plans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—It was meant as a historic 75th anniversary re-enactment of Guglielmo Marconi's first transatlantic radio message. Instead it was a classic example of lack of communication.

A Federal Communications Commission technician pummeled the U.S. State Department and caused heated arguments in the British Parliament, and when the bureaucratic smoke cleared, the messages were never sent.

A bit of background: At the turn of the century, Marconi—the Nobel Prize-winning Italian inventor known as the "father of radio"—built the first transatlantic wireless station on a sandy bluff, overlooking the ocean, in this Cape Cod town. He also built a sister outpost at Polsho, in southern England.

Famous First On the night of Jan. 18, 1903, Marconi transmitted the first messages between world leaders. President Theodore Roosevelt sent a message to King Edward VII extolling the "wonderful triumph of scientific research that made it possible." He extended "the most cordial greeting to all the people of the British Empire" from the United States.

Roosevelt immediately received a response from King Edward. Last year, amateur radio operators on Cape Cod thought it would be a good idea to ask President Carter and Queen Elizabeth II to exchange messages last night.

Mr. Carter agreed, but there was a hitch. There is an FCC regulation forbidding "personal third-party messages" by amateur radio operators. It was established primarily to discourage persons who want to avoid overseas telephone bills.

"If President Carter and the Queen were amateur radio operators, it would've been OK," said Robert Cassler, an FCC lawyer.

But the British refused to make an exception to the FCC rule. The decision was made overseas. "In the Home Office, it has nothing to do with us," a spokesman said yesterday at the British Embassy in Washington.

When Parliament heard about the decision, some members criticized it publicly, but in vain. "I'm not an expert, but frankly it seems kind of petty to me," said Steve Worrel, a British bureau spokesman for the U.S. State Department. "They considered it about six weeks ago and decided 'no.'"

"We just have differing interpretations of the provision," he said. "I don't know why they didn't let them send the messages."

Turnout Smaller Than in December

U.S. Farmers Mount 2d Protest in Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).

After clashing with police in northern Virginia, the American Agriculture Movement rumbled back into Washington yesterday, held a tractor parade to the White House and descended on Capitol Hill in a lobbying effort.

About one-fifth the size of their Dec. 10 protest, the farmers this time were angrier and more disruptive. After a few of them confronted police in suburban Fairfax County, Va., the farmers marched down Pennsylvania Ave-

nue, snarling traffic and leaving government workers gawking. The farmers were in Washington to demand, as they had a month ago, that Congress take steps to guarantee higher prices for their produce. Spokesmen said that the farmers intend to remain in the capital until Congress acts.

Police Help Police shepherded the parade through Washington, giving protest leaders a bullhorn to direct their somewhat disorganized group and then watching with smiles as the farmers plastered passing cars with their brightly colored bumper stickers.

"They're very cooperative, and to tell the truth, they don't know where they're going," said B.D. Crooks Jr., assistant police chief for the District of Columbia. "Why, we could take them into Virginia."

An estimated 2,000 farmers with about 30 tractors, some bedecked

with U.S. flags and slogans smeared in white shoe polish, made the 90-minute trek to the White House. The farmers began returning to the Capitol after a speaker told them from the flatbed of a pickup truck that it was time to begin lobbying "our hired hands" in Congress.

Except for the arrests of eight farmers along Interstate Route 66 in Virginia, there were no disorders connected with the farmers' arrival in the capital. Farmers chanted out their home states as they marched along Pennsylvania Avenue and dangled in and out of the procession, taking home movies and snapshots of the event.

Reaction to Arrests Only when a speaker at the White House told them of the arrests of eight protesters in the Virginia incident did the marchers become restless. Cries of "Let's go get 'em out" of jail echoed along Pennsylvania Avenue.

"We're going to be heard; we're not going to be pushed," shouted Alvin Jenkins of Springfield, Colo., a protest leader, over the police-furnished bullhorn. The farmers roared back their approval.

In the afternoon, wearing baseball caps that said "We Support the Agriculture Strike," the farmers went to the House and Senate office buildings.

There they sounded the main themes of their second visit to Washington. They had returned, they said, "to educate our congressmen."

The farmers said that they do not want a government subsidy to do them financially, but that they need "100 per cent parity" as a demand for prices for their products which would give them the same buying power they had from 1910 to 1914, when the government made its first studies of farm prices.

The farmers were spending much of today trying to see congressmen, particularly those who serve on the agriculture committees, and have vowed "to stay as long as it takes" to get their message across.

W. German Papers Struck FRANKFURT, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Journalists and printers at several West German newspapers struck today over the introduction of computer technology.

2 Soviet Women Get 9 Years as Swindlers MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Two women swindlers who operated within the Ministry of Trade for more than 10 years have been sentenced to long prison terms, the Soviet trade union newspaper *Trud* reported yesterday.

Avio Serova and Zinaida Borzovskaya, were said to have persuaded their victims to pay a total of 737,000 rubles (\$1.04 million) for goods which never materialized. They were sentenced to nine-year prison terms.

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Authorities' Reaction Low-Keyed

Jews in Hannover Protest Increase of Anti-Semitism

By John Vinocur

HANNOVER, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The small Jewish community of this north German city feels that it has come under organized attack and harassment by neo-Nazis in the last six months in a way that its leaders say has not happened in West Germany since the end of World War II.

Cumulating last month in neo-Nazi demonstrations, a beating and a threat to a Jewish shop-owner, the period produced incidents leading to 25 official complaints to the police. They involved anonymous telephone threats and insults, a cemetery desecration, the distribution of anti-Semitic pamphlets, the daubing of anti-Semitic slogans and reports from high schools and elementary schools of racist comments and jokes.

"The authorities have essentially told us to be quiet and not to do anything to dramatize the situation so as not to make it worse," said Bruno Grunfeld, a member of the Jewish Community Council. "But it is dramatic—because nothing has happened like this in 30 years. It is vicious."

Although two arrests have been made, the community described the police as appearing "less than enthusiastic" in their investigations. Chief Inspector Karl Heinz Seim of the Hannover police asserted, however, that all possible efforts were being made and that seven youths from 16 to 21 years old were under surveillance.

"But I wonder," he said in an interview, "if too much isn't being made out of this. You must think so if you look at the statistics."

The official statistics from the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, reported in the beginning of last year that there were 142 extreme rightist organizations in West Germany with 18,300 members. There were

533 suspected rightist extremists holding positions in federal, state and municipal organizations, the figures showed. In 1976, the last year for which complete statistics are available, 33 persons were said to have been found guilty by courts for extreme rightist activities.

But a national television news special stated clearly last week what became apparent in the second half of last year—that there is a growing fascination in West Germany with the Nazi era. It did not say there was any great new sympathy for Nazism, but it offered a public-opinion survey that found that about a quarter of the population would again like "a strong leadership personality" and that about one-third would favor a single strong party.

Reporting on the apparently large sums of money being made on books, magazines and phonograph records concerning the Nazi era and their effect on young people in particular, Otto Wilfert, the program's producer, said that he found the trend increasingly dangerous. His investigation changed his original notion that the "Hitler wave," as it is called here, was nothing more than a grotesque fad, he said.

In Hannover, a city of 550,000, the development has caused pain and shock to the Jewish community of 400, largely small businessmen and some professionals, reflecting the overall makeup of the West German Jewish community of 26,000.

No Trouble Before

"We never had a bit of trouble before, here," said Dr. Leon Feller, a physician who has practiced in Hannover since his release 33 years ago from the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, 40 miles to the east. "We thought that with time the old Nazis would just disappear biologically—just die off, you know—and that Germany



FEKING EVENT—Chinese Premier Hua Guo-feng (center) accompanies French Prime Minister Raymond Barre (right) as they wave to a crowd at Peking airport. At left is Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Mr. Barre is in China on a state visit.

would be a good place. But now we have Nazis again—and they're young ones. That is very disturbing."

The incidents here were described in the city's newspaper, *Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung*, as reminiscent of "early days of the Hitler storm troopers."

Moralegers have found leaflets reading, "Don't buy from Jews" on their seats, and shop windows have been smeared with such words as "Jews" or "Jew out." Among the targets of anonymous telephone calls have been non-Jewish teen-agers with Jewish friends. "They told a girl I know that if you kiss a Jew you'll get his poison and have a Jewish baby," said Andreas Pavelcek, 17.

Young men dressed in black jackets, trousers and jackboots, with death's-head insignia on their lapels, have openly handed out neo-Nazi literature on the Kropcke, the city's main shopping square. Others, gathering in a beer hall, set up a picture of Hitler and greeted guests with cries of "Heil Hitler!" until they were ejected by the owner.

Book-Nosed Land

Young Pavelcek said that neo-Nazis seemed to have organized groups at his high school. "I was threatened a hundred times," he said. "They'd say, 'Do you think you'll emigrate on your own, or will we have to assist you in getting to hook-nosed land?'"

But the incident that upset the community the most was the beating last month in which young Pavelcek, the non-Jewish son of the caretaker of the Jewish community center, and a Jewish friend were set upon by 15 youths in neo-Nazi dress in a discotheque.

Shortly afterward, a youth wearing the death's-head emblem was said to have entered the store of the mother of the Jewish teen-ager involved in the discotheque incident and told her: "We want to get a look at you to see who we'll get next, you or your son."

Chief Inspector Seim described the group behind the incidents as apparently limited to seven or eight young men from comfortable middle-class homes.

"I understand the Jewish community's fears," he said, "but I don't think the amount of rightists has increased—just their activity, perhaps because they want to balance out all the leftist unrest. I don't see any-

thing to get upset about in the jokes; they're just kids."

But Dr. Feller, who is president of the community, met last week with the interior minister of the Lower Saxony state government to express concern.

Even before the latest incidents, Heinz Gelinski, the spokesman for the entire Jewish community in West Germany, had sought to draw the federal government's attention to what he said was a marked increase in neo-Nazi activity.

"It was given assurances," Dr. Feller said, "that the guilty parties will be punished and that will be the end of that. My feeling is otherwise. I don't think we're at a climax yet. I'm sorry to say so."

Vanishes Again After Arrest for Fraud

Boston Financier Called a Prison Escapee

BOSTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—James Carr, president of a major commodities options firm which has been accused of defrauding its customers, was identified this week by federal officials as a prison escapee who has left a trail of aliases and convictions throughout the country.

But the caretaker of his luxurious home refused to believe the accusations. He said that Carr is a man of high moral standards, an energetic businessman and a devoted family man who spent his free time with his wife and three young children.

He is a stickler for hard work, privacy and respectability, the caretaker said.

Authorities said that the man

they know as Carr was born somewhere in Canada in 1931 and founded Lloyd, Carr & Co. 18 months to two years ago. FBI agent Richard Bates said that Carr's real name is Alan Abrahams. Assistant U.S. attorney Michael Collier said that Carr has used other names, including Alan Abrams and Alan Layne.

Carr was listed Tuesday as missing and, according to the FBI, considered to be armed and dangerous. He jumped bail during the weekend, officials said, after his arrest in connection with his firm's recent troubles.

Armed and Dangerous

The FBI said that Carr escaped from the New Jersey State Prison in West Trenton in December, 1974.

Authorities said that he also is being sought by the county prosecutor in Freehold, N.J., for obtaining money under false pretenses and issuing worthless checks; in New York for a federal probation violation, and in Canada for alleged passport fraud.

The probation violation stems from a 1973 conviction for which Carr was sentenced to 18 months in jail, to be followed by three years probation. He originally was charged with interstate transportation of stolen property but pleaded guilty to a count of submitting false tax returns, the FBI said.

Agents said that Carr, then using the name Abrahams, was located in Canada in 1975, but he vanished while fighting extradition to the United States.

Somewhat, they said, he was able to establish the commodities options firm and ride high as head of one of the nation's largest such firms—until he and two other officers of the firm were charged with contempt of a federal court order to stop cheating and defrauding customers.

Fraudulent Sales

The order was issued last month in U.S. district court in Boston. Carr, then 43, was charged with three offenses: defrauding customers by promising enormous profits, misrepresenting costs, saying options were guaranteed and using high-pressure sales tactics.

Carr's lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, could not be reached for comment.

The contempt charge said that the company officers had continued to cheat and defraud customers by promising enormous profits, misrepresenting costs, saying options were guaranteed and using high-pressure sales tactics.

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People Split Over Prolonging Military Rule

Ghana Strives for Unity, but There Is Strife

By David B. Ottaway

ACCRA (UPI).—The signs around town say: "One nation, one people, one destiny." The official thesis these days is the imperative need for a "union government" in which all Ghanaians, including the military, will join in ushering in a new peaceful era in the nation's often tumultuous politics.

But as Ghana celebrated the sixth anniversary of its second military regime in 21 years of independence last Friday, the forces of union and discipline appeared to be gearing up for a bitter confrontation over a referendum scheduled for March 30 to decide the fate of the country.

The issue is whether Ghana will return to civilian-led party politics or take its chance on a new form of government without parties and in partnership with the military.

As the military was putting on its best performance at a parade in Independence Square in central Accra, more than 1,000 students were burning an effigy of Gen. Ekwem Nkrumah, a leader of the Provisional Revolutionary Council, and fighting with the police at the University of Ghana campus at Legon, outside the capital.

Hotel Stormed

At the same time, the military's civilian supporters were roaming in hordes through the streets of the capital intimidating anyone who dared declare opposition to union government. Some even stormed into the city's best hotel, the Continental, and attacked a visiting black Kenyan journalist.

Backed by six armored cars and a battalion of truncheon-swinging policemen, the authorities Friday twice invaded the Legon campus to rescue a "kidnapped" colleague

and end the anti-military demonstration. Scores of students were "rested or hospitalized, many with severe head or body injuries, as the police smoked them out of their rooms with tear gas and clubbed persons indiscriminately."

"Give us arms, we need arms," shouted some of the students before the final police assault.

In Accra, the student protest was contained to the Legon campus. But at Kumasi, 170 miles northwest, the students reportedly blocked the main highway leading into the city, destroyed a van filled with copies of the pro-government Ghanaian Times and assaulted car passengers voting their support for union government.

Ominous Start

To all appearances, it was an ominous start to a campaign the military had hoped it could carry out calmly. In his parade speech, Gen. Acheampong announced that the armed forces and police had been put on alert to deal swiftly and effectively with anyone attempting to upset the referendum campaign.

But neither the army nor the police did much. Friday to curb the excesses of their civilian supporters as they mobbed private homes and guested the veranda of the Continental Hotel and tramped cars to check on the allegiance of passengers.

With 2 1/2 months until the referendum, Ghana's ruling civilian and military elites appear divided over Gen. Acheampong's proposal for a hexapartite non-party political system based on African traditions that he wants to make a model for other African countries plagued by coups and instability.

Influence Waned

At its independence in 1947 under the leadership of the late Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana promoted pan-Africanism and led the anti-colonial struggle. But since Nkrumah's overthrow in 1966, it has passed through two military regimes, a short-lived civilian government and chronic economic problems. It has lost most of its former influence in black Africa.

Today, Ghana is seeking to restore some of that influence by creating a more authentic African political system capable of reconciling the military with civilian politicians. Gen. Acheampong has promised to return Ghana to "constitutional rule" if not altogether "civilian rule" by the middle of next year.

The distinction between the terms is important to both the military and its civilian opponents.

Students and the professionals, who came close to toppling Gen. Acheampong's government last summer through a paralyzing

strike, oppose union government. They believe that "constitutional rule" is a disguise for continued military government, a ploy for legitimizing it.

The military seems to be tending toward a powerful union of big business, opposition politicians under two pro-civilian governments, some 100,000 mah supporters and a majority of the tribal chiefs.

It also appears that the military does not join last summer's strike and whose main wage was recently doubled for the union government.

Under the proposed union government plan, candidates of 140-member parliament would run on their individual merits and their campaigns would be financed by the state rather than parties and the president, vice-president elected separately for a four-year term.

The system seems as much inspired by Western concepts as by African traditions. At 4.6 million, the referendum March 30, the military government's next step will be to print a constitution and draw up a new constitution. Ghana's third republic by the next year in time for the elections June 15 and the implementation of the union government by July 1.

So far no important opposition of union government has been arrested for speaking his mind but the cards seem heavily stacked against those in the opposition.

Practically all the independent vote in the opinion polls was for the union government. But if students and professional bodies remain in opposition it remains to be seen whether the "political" Gen. Acheampong eagerly seeks will in fact be achieved.

3 Britons Guilty Of Bribe Charge In Sales to Iran

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Three Britons were convicted of a bribery yesterday in the sale of here yesterday in the sale of here (\$7.6 million) radio equipment for British sold to Iran.

Witnesses at the nine-week trial alleged that the British men secretly paid a £10,000 "commission" to a 40-year-old Iranian, a close aide of the Shah of Iran, to help the sale to Iran in 1972 of Chieflain Tames worth £100,000.

The three convicted were Col. David Randal, 42, a communications expert with Defense Ministry's defense organization; Geoffrey W. 40, former managing director of Royal British Ordnance Corp., a subsidiary of the Electronics group; and Nurdin, 60, a Royal sales agent.

The two businessmen found guilty of bribing the defense Ministry official to the contract for supplying radio equipment. The official found guilty of accepting bribes, alleged by the prosecution to total nearly £25,000.

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Unesco Panel Urges 3d World News Units

BOGOTA, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A Unesco committee approved yesterday a Venezuelan resolution supporting the establishment of Third World news agencies to "eliminate existing imbalances" created by U.S. and European agencies. Opponents said however, that it might lead to government control of the media. "It's another little stone paving the road toward government control of the media," said James Canel, general manager of the Inter-American Press Association, after the vote by Latin American and Caribbean members of Unesco.

CIA's Just Not Same

ROME, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The CIA has changed its name. The Compagnia Industriale Aerospaziale (CIA), which made Italy's first weather satellite, said today that it has renamed itself Compagnia Nazionale Aerospaziale (CNA) "to put an end to misunderstandings."

Kidnappers Free Italian Child, 7, After 68 Days

ROMA, Italy, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Kidnappers released Maria Olivari, 7, last night, 68 days after her abduction. It was the longest time a child has been held since a wave of abductions began in 1970.

Relatives said that they found the girl in an automobile abandoned at a prearranged spot in the country. A doctor said that she was in good condition. Friends said that wealthy relatives helped Maria's father, a glassware manufacturer, to pay a \$1.5-billion lire (\$1.7 million ransom).

Five masked men armed with sawed-off shotguns raided the Olivari home on Nov. 11 and kidnapped Maria after tying up her mother, a brother and a sister.

Friends said that the abductors first demanded a 1-billion lire ransom, but added a 50-percent "fine" when the negotiations were hampered by police measures that the gang blamed on the family. The friends said that the police interfered unwittingly while working on another kidnapping case.

Olympic Airways Hit By 48-Hour Strike

ATHENS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—All Olympic Airways planes were grounded today following a strike by air hostesses, stewards and flight engineers seeking better working conditions. About 900 employees of Greece's state-owned national airline are taking part in the 48-hour strike. The Federation of Civil Aviation unions will hold a meeting to decide whether the strike should be extended.

South Africa Censor Newsweek's Interview

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 19 (AP).—The current edition of Newsweek went on sale in South Africa this week with two torn out of the magazine. The missing pages contained an interview with banned African newspaper editor Dr. Woods, who fled the country more than two weeks ago. The magazine's distributors said pages had been removed to it against the law to print direct quotations of banned persons.

Bank Is Robbed in Japan
TOKYO, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A masked man, claiming to be a member of the Japanese Army, held up a bank in the province this week and got away with an estimated \$54,000, said.

Robert Wilson's 'Play' Casts a Magic Spell

ARPS AND FLATS

MISS—Major Holley and the
1 Attenoux band are fea- MIDEM (The Marché Inter-

This strange monologue, a collection of vagrant inklings is

Scene from Robert Wilson's "I Was Sitting on My Patio . . ."

presentation of his latest theater production, *Quinn's Circus*, a noted dancer

... ..

from one assignment to another
on his horse. He was not at

her melodious "Dopo l'amore" and "Avant la Guerre."

Sultanate Opens Up... Slightly *Oman Blends Frankincense and Oil*

and men with nimble-fingered women. The pay is the same, but

tion to donate it at the end of that period.

multiple-entry papers, and received them.

Smithsonian Gets Coin Collection

tion to donate it at the end of that period.

British Airways Concorde- your supersonic time-savers to New York Washington and the Gulf



'Can we help you?'

British airways



The Message From Cairo

Open diplomacy is often risky, television diplomacy riskier still. President Sadat has had his mind on the omnipresent cameras at every step since his dramatic flight to Jerusalem in November. He knew then that to succeed in suddenly extracting the venom from 30 years of bitterly hostile relations he would have to convince skeptical publics in Israel and the United States of his good faith. But the process of public diplomacy he began generated predictable protestations of virtue from the Israeli side. It may not have been inevitable that the initial expressions of personal admiration and goodwill would degenerate into pedantic lectures and expressions of pique, but the risk was nevertheless considerable. The issues that divide Israel from the Arabs are too intractable and the demands of Israeli domestic politics are too confining for Sadat to have received the sudden and equally dramatic countergesture that he evidently expected and that he felt he needed in order to justify his own.

The Egyptian President has often before dramatically painted himself into a corner with no apparent way out. He did so when he expelled his Soviet advisers in 1972 and when he went to war a year later. Most dramatically, he did so when he went to Jerusalem and, as a byproduct, severed Egypt's relations with much of the rest of the Arab world. Wednesday's "decisive decision" and his sudden message summoning his negotiators home from Jerusalem seems clearly intended, once again, to alter the Egyptian-Israeli negotiating environment. But has Sadat left himself a way out of the new corner?

We will know more on Saturday, when he explains his decision to Egypt's parliament. Meanwhile, it is worth reflecting that much has been accomplished since November. Perhaps most important has been the elimination of the psychological barriers between Egyptians and Israelis. Both sides now understand that neither is evil incarnate and that both long for "real peace." Second has been the near-agreement on the terms of

that peace in the Sinai. Israel's settlements remain an obstacle, but Prime Minister Begin made the very real opening concession that the soil they are on should be considered Egyptian, not Israeli. Over the long run that may prove their death knell. And Begin has also conceded that Israel should not claim sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza. In Egyptian eyes, these may not seem much, given Begin's announced plans for those territories. But they have caused many of his most ardent Israeli supporters to accuse him of betrayal and his critics there to be amazed at his flexibility.

The odd aspects of the Egyptian withdrawal are, first, that it comes just when the cameras had finally been capped and the two sides were at last getting down to tough, detailed negotiation; and, second, that it came with Secretary of State Vance at the table, symbolizing the active U.S. role that Sadat had requested from the outset. Vance had already induced the Israelis to agree to agenda headings that would satisfy Egypt. There seemed every prospect he would now work to get Israeli agreement to a formula for the West Bank and Gaza that would leave the door open to eventual Palestinian self-determination.

Against these hopeful signs, however, must be put the posturing of the last few days—a rather unbending statement by Egypt's foreign minister and the even more provocative public scolding administered to him by Begin. The latter may have led Sadat to feel that he, too, needed another dramatic public gesture, perhaps as a cover for future concessions. Or he may have concluded that the two sides were so far apart that the gap was unbridgeable except on terms he could not accept. That conclusion, although understandable, would be regrettable. The world already owes much to Sadat for putting aside the enmity of a generation and reaching out his hand to Israel. It would be a tragedy if he were now, prematurely, to pull it back.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Homeland but No Home

There is, sadly, not much novelty in the news that another black "squatters" camp has been razed in South Africa, leaving 15,000 people homeless on the outskirts of Cape Town. The white South African government has demolished such settlements before. Nor was there anything illegal about the clearing operation, at least not in terms of South African law. The residents for the most part were wives and children of black urban workers who have no legal rights to live near their husbands and fathers.

Most of the evictees were also Xhosa, members of the tribal group that was granted an "independent homeland"—Transkei—in 1976. The unhappy irony of the situation is that the very act that gave independence to Transkei further reduced the political rights of the Xhosa living elsewhere in South Africa. They ceased to be considered citizens of the country and were classified

citizens of Transkei instead. Under Pretoria's official policy of separate development of the races, homeland independence is thus directly linked to South African apartheid. That is one reason why the international community has withheld formal recognition from the two homelands so far declared independent—Transkei in 1976 and Bophuthatswana last year.

To their credit, officials of the Transkei government tried to delay the demolition of the Xhosa shacks. Transkei independence has at least provided a new voice for South African Xhosa; predictably, the demolition continued. Despite independent homelands and despite the South African government's repeated attempts to persuade the world community that its racial policies are becoming more humane, incidents like that one continue to demonstrate the inhuman consequences of the practice of apartheid.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Sadat's Next Move

President Sadat's abrupt, totally unexpected, recall of his foreign minister from the peace talks in Jerusalem, which had only begun the day before, can be looked at in two ways. Either, taking the most hopeful possible view, it is yet another typically dramatic act, designed to bring still more U.S. pressure on Israel. Or, and this unfortunately seems more likely, President Sadat has become deeply disillusioned by the Israeli response to his epoch-making visit to Jerusalem, and is throwing in the sponge. Strength is added to this latter gloomy supposition by the announcement, at the same time as the recall order, that the Egyptian parliament is to meet in emergency session on Saturday. This could conceivably be the occasion for Sadat to resign.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Hanoi Forced Into the Open

It would be a distortion, in the light of the historical background, to believe that Vietnam and Cambodia are fighting a war as proxies for Moscow and Peking, though the rivalry between the two main Communist powers does play a secondary part. But the real roots of the conflict lie in Hanoi's determination to dominate the entire Indochina region. The Vietnam Communists would certainly have preferred to carry out their plans quietly and by political means, especially as they are trying hard at the moment to acquire a moderate image in the

eyes of the non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia. Phnom Penh's aggressive resistance, however, has forced Hanoi out into the open.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A Dispassionate Judgment

"Torture" never was the right word for the treatment inflicted on fourteen IRA suspects by the security forces in Northern Ireland in one week in the autumn of 1971, treatment which has been condemned first by the European Commission on Human Rights and now by the Court as an infraction of the European Convention. "Torture" is an ultimate word. It denotes those practices, like the rack, electric shock, beating to the point of surrender, the purpose of which is to inflict such pain that terror of its continuation or repetition breaks the victim's will to resist interrogation.

That is not the purpose of the techniques of sensory deprivation, which formed the main subject of complaint by the Irish government against the British government, nor must it be the result. The purpose is to induce a state of temporary disorientation and distraction of the will in which the victim may be more easily led by his interrogator. It induces stress, it inflicts pain, its effects may not wholly disappear when the pressure is lifted, it ought not to be practiced or condoned, but it is less than torture, and it is a good thing that the European Court of Human Rights has said so.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

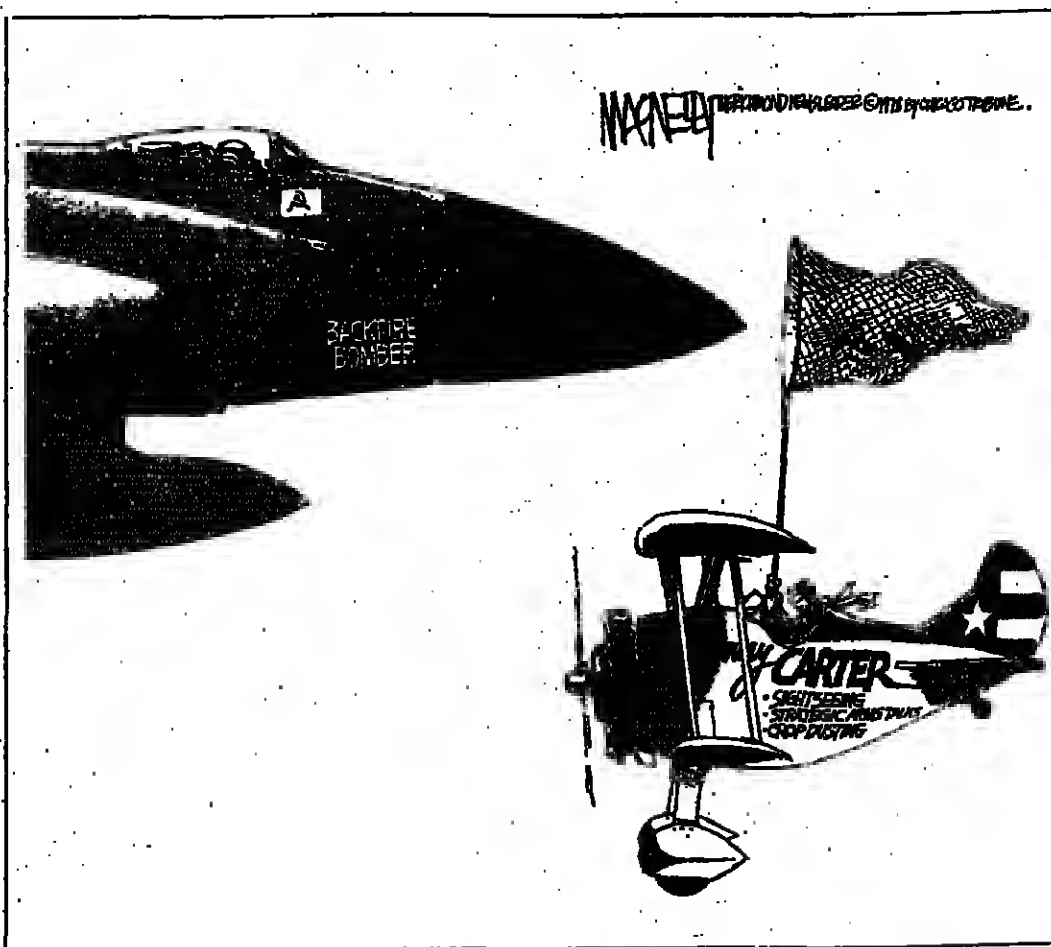
January 25, 1903

NEW YORK—The first wireless message from the United States to Europe was sent by Mr. Marconi today from his wireless station at Wellfleet, Mass. It was a message from President Roosevelt to King Edward VII, and read as follows: "His Majesty King Edward VII, London—Taking advantage of the wonderful triumph which has been achieved in wireless telegraphy, I extend on behalf of the American people, most cordial greetings and good wishes to you and all the British people. Theodore Roosevelt."

Fifty Years Ago

January 24, 1928

PARIS—The University of Paris, center of learning for these many years and alma mater of men whose names make history, will soon be the alma mater of women doctors, lawyers, pharmacists and scientists. For, the figures show, the co-ed enrollment has increased very rapidly in the last few years. At the last count, there were 6,159 women students and 19,949 male enrollees. Women are registered in every faculty: medicine, law, sciences and letters, where they are about equal with the men.



Gov. Brown: Arrogance in Power

By Anthony Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO—Back East, people tend to think of Jerry Brown as an engaging young man, a philosopher politician who does not pretend to have the answers but asks deep questions about government and society. That image helped him win the five presidential primaries he entered in 1976. It makes some political handicappers see him as a serious threat to Jimmy Carter in 1980.

Up close, some people who have dealt with Gov. Brown take quite a different view. They are impressed by his intelligence and political skill, but they do not find him engaging or philosophical. They use such adjectives as contemptuous, ambitious, mean, arrogant—and dangerous.

That is not a majority view, of course. Opinion polls continue to show the governor with high levels of public approval. But the critics include a considerable range of sensitive, responsible Californians who have no ax to grind—who might indeed be expected to be on Jerry Brown's side.

As an example of the reasons for those strong doubts, consider some things Brown has said about and done to the University of California.

The university, with branches all over the state, is widely considered the outstanding state system of higher education. It is run by a Board of Regents, including the governor.

At a meeting a year ago, the regents were told of a national scholarly survey that rated their professional schools as among the best in the country. Brown intervened with a sour comment.

"I suggest," he said, "that these pillars of progress and bastions of expertise have failed the society in many ways. Never before has education been so irrelevant to so many kids in our society. Being at the top of the list may be not a sign of success but of failure."

Another time, explaining some unorthodox appointments he had made to the Board of Regents, he said: "Once they get on there, they attend tests, they sit on the 50-yard line and meet Nobel laureates and begin to become advocates of the university, which

is fine, but I also want to see advocates of the people."

One of his surprising appointments was a former official in Ronald Reagan's state administration. Brown said he wanted to "send a message to the university that we want to keep a very tight rein on their spending."

Another was Gregory Bateson, a 72-year-old anthropologist who has been close to Brown since both were interviewed for the Co-Evolution Quarterly. Bateson tried to talk the governor out of appointing him, saying his field was "the relationship between science and religion." After some months on the board, he wrote a letter to the chairman saying:

"I am simply unable to decide or even to have an opinion on most of the matters. I do not think it matters much whether 10,000 boys like (Allan) Bakke get into the university. They will be the lowest of our students anyway. In the end 90 or even 95 per cent of them (the university's students) disappear into fields which are not vitally important."

In defense of the Bateson appointment, the governor said, "The regents' meetings are so boring. I thought he might liven them up."

A governor may well concern himself with the state university's public role. He has to worry about its spending. He should

want diversity on its governing body. But Gov. Brown's comments about and appointments to the University of California have an aroma of something more. They smell of anti-intellectualism.

Smearing at "left" and "Nobel laureates" and "boring" meetings is designed to play on public suspicion of the universities. Though delivered in flat tones, it is the talk of a populist demagogue. All it needs is a sentence about pointy-headed professors who can't park their bicycles straight.

A clean-cut, nonradical George Wallace in a pin-striped suit, that is the possibility that worries some people about Jerry Brown. That is why they use the adjective "dangerous."

The Brown record in three years as governor clearly does have pluses. He has shaken up licensing boards by appointing members from outside their professions. He has named some outstanding women and blacks and Mexican-Americans and Asians as judges and regents. He has some good young people around him. He has questioned

traditional assumptions in government. But endless questions without answers or even principles may be not profound but sophomoric—and irresponsible. And there is a way of challenging orthodoxy, of bringing fresh ideas to politics, without appealing to the ugly side of human nature.

The Age of Tranquillity

By Robert G. Wesson

WASHINGTON—We think of our age as one of peace and stability, but by historical standards the international scene is phenomenally calm. Television viewers see a world of violence, as every conflict is multiplied by hundreds of millions of screens.

But none of the scores of modern or ancient wars is at war, and fighting occurs only between some of the most backward, warlike and isolated of the world, such as the Western Sahara or the interior of Burma. No modern state even raises a

serious territorial or political claim against any other state—a truly unprecedented situation.

All the significant international conflicts of the past 30 years have arisen from the sorting out of the results of the two world wars and the ensuing breakup of the colonial empires. The cold war was about the domination of the two spheres, especially in central Europe. It was a standoff because neither side was prepared to risk global war to change things, and tensions eased as boundaries became accepted.

In Korea, it cost many dead to settle the division. In Vietnam, the Communists were able to secure the French heritage only by a long war. India and Pakistan fought three brief wars to divide the subcontinent. The Arab-Israeli conflict came out of rival claims to a Turkish province. But by now the division has been accomplished, and the results fixed nearly everywhere.

Conflicts

New conflicts of interest are forever arising, of course, but there is little idea of solving them by force. For example, when oil was discovered in the Persian Gulf, the Persian states allotted the fields without even raising voices. Typical modern squabbles are about Icelandic fishing zones, landing rights for the Concorde or Japanese trade barriers, matters that hardly raise blood pressures. The reason is clear. In former times, the chief purpose of aggression was to acquire territory, and the reward of victory was a province or a colony, perhaps sweetened by an indemnity. But use of force is too dangerous in the nuclear age, and territorial aggrandizement is obsolete in the industrial world. States raise themselves not by empire-building but by industry-building, and the problems of the technological age are not solvable by violence.

It is possible that someone with inadequate appreciation of these facts may yet start a global war. It would be well, however, to recognize the probability that international war makes no sense in this age and may be finally outmoded. War-related customs and institutions cannot quickly fade away because hundreds of billions of dollars yearly and millions of careers are directed toward them on both sides of the ideological divide. But if the memory of war recedes, violence in international relations will become ever less credible.

This prospect, the dream of ages, may seem too idealistic. But peace is not a total blessing. For example, wars in the past have

Claire Sterling From Rome:

Everything about the Italian case cries out for a solution that has yet to be invented.

ROME—The Italian left is pretty mad at the Carter administration for having come right out and said it does not favor Communist participation in the government here. Nobody seems mad at the Russians, though, for having come right out and said just the opposite—on the same day, in Pravda. Evidently such political intervention isn't always or necessarily a crime; it is simply a matter of whose side is getting intervened on.

The fact is that Italy's leftist leaders have been basking for over a year in what they thought, or gave the Italians to think, was U.S. intervention on their side. The happy interlude began the day Carter was elected and lasted until publication of the State Department's latest note. During those 14 months, the lions of the leftist press here—the Communists' *Unità* and pro-Communist *Pace-Segre*, the Socialists' *Avanti!*, the Republic's *L'Espresso* and *Panorama*—conveyed the distinct impression that the cream of the radical chic in U.S. universities had moved into the White House in a body. Indeed, a leading Communist in Rome told me as much in those words.

Even as the presidential halos were being counted, the Communists' shadow foreign minister, Sergio Segre, assured a national television audience here that Washington was going to be a lot more "open" to Eurocommunists from now on. No sooner was Jimmy Carter inaugurated than Segre was quoted in *The New York Times* as saying that "The old gap is already closing" (between official America and the Italian Communists, that is), adding that his party expected "more forthright relations" with incoming U.S. Ambassador Richard Gardner.

On April 7, reporting the Carter administration's first formal pronouncement on Eurocommunism, a headline in the leftist Socialist *La Repubblica* announced "U.S. Drops Veto Against Government With Communists."

Three weeks later, another *La Repubblica* headline declared: "Carter accepts the Italian Communist party." By the following November, a Washington dispatch to *Pace-Segre* was headed "The Red Hunt Is Over"; and in a less

than altogether preposterous patch barely three weeks to the end came *Pace-Segre's* of "multiple signs . . . the time America will not help who want to block the Communists' entrance into government."

A statement like that, a tune like that could be a devastating use, and it came just as the Italian Communist party was perched demanding immediate entry into the government. Andreotti's minority Christian Democratic Cabinet was a tabularoo breaking its last party's high mandarinism on the verge of accepting the Communist demands, and several of them, including the Christian Democrats' assistant general and foreign minister, were saying openly that Americans "wouldn't mind."

Well, the Americans' mind. Since coming to Washington, the new president has tried to distinguish his administration from Henry Kissinger's show more interest in Communist progress towards independence, and avoid giving its weight around it. But a limited degree of politeness and a few incautious utterances by Carter and aides, have been distorted in recognition here in an amounting to political lies.

Blunt Statement

There is no evidence that administration has ever prepared to order U.S. troops to a Catholic Communist in Rome. If its statement of 12 was unusually blunt, it was nothing really new. The president's foreign affairs adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Ambassador Gardner had said exactly the same thing at eight times before in public. God knows how many private since their first pronouncement last April.

The two main points never varied:

- 1) The United States nizes the sovereign right of European allies to decide themselves about the state their Communist parties, as not interfere in that process.
- 2) But, or and, the States itself has the so right to tell its allies it could not be indifferent to Communist presence in an government.

The "noninterference" has been featured prominently in Italy's leftist press since it—the basis for *La Repubblica's* triumphant assertion that "U.S. veto" was gone from that headline suggests, but the "noninterference" claim. In April, to rise again only January with the "noninterference" claim. On November 12, then to call Ambassador Gardner home for consultation. *La Repubblica* predicted a shift U.S. policy from "indifference" to "interference."

Such mischievous repetition suggests something of the sure Washington was not make the U.S. position any less clear. What with the Italy's rapidly worsening relations with the "noninterference" claim, several others of our allies (most notably France, West Germany), and an itingly alarmed public opinion, the position was not bound to get stiffer but keeps stiffening.

Carter himself is saying that he is not going to get in history as the President who lost Italy. But stern words are not enough to set an history out from the past.

There are obvious links to this U.S. policy. Italy is too far gone for a simple prescription of faith in the active powers of its democratic parties in general, and Christian Democrats in particular. The Communist party, a third of the national vote, much too strong to be aside in a head-on collision, economy is too ravaged, restored merely with huge amounts of international aid, appreciably more is still coming, and certainly too for a perennial contact with the most militant wing in Western Europe. A class about the Italian case fact, cries out for a solution that has yet to be invented.

The writer is East European curator at Stanford University's Hoover Institution. He wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1978

Page 7

Schmidt Rejects Calls
to Stimulate Economy

By John Vinocur

FRANKFURT, Jan. 19 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today rejected calls from the left to stimulate the German economy in order to create jobs and to improve the balance of payments. He said the government would not use the power of the West German state to create jobs.

Schmidt promised, instead, that the government would follow a "golden middle road" to avoid a new round of inflation, and he emphasized the need for a stronger and more stable economy.

The Chancellor's remarks were seen as a rejection of the position that West Germany has taken since 1974, when it was urged to take more active steps to stimulate the growth of the world economy. Mr. Schmidt made his remarks in his annual policy address to the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament.

The Chancellor suggested that tax advantages and subsidies put into effect here seemed to be adequate contributions toward stimulating the domestic economy and increasing demand.

The Chancellor, in response to U.S. arguments on the importance of increased pump-priming by the West German government, pointed out that the federal deficit here will grow to 4 per cent of gross national product this year, compared to 1 per cent in the United States.

"It is overestimation of the economic power of the federal republic to see it, as some foreigners do, as a locomotive ready to pull all the others out of the recession," Mr. Schmidt said. "Together, with the others, this is possible. But not alone."

The Chancellor used statistics from Citibank to illustrate his argument. He said, increasing growth in West Germany by 1 per cent would improve growth of the gross national product in Britain by only 0.05 per cent and in France by only 0.07 per cent.

"Moreover," Mr. Schmidt said, "we cannot follow every foreigner's advice who sees our budget deficit as too small and who recommends even bigger deficits."

However, Mr. Schmidt did not mention that the German Economic Research Institute, one of five large private economic study groups in the country, suggested today that more government spending would be a good idea.

The growth rate in West Germany last year was 2.4 per cent, half of what was being predicted for the year after a growth rate of 3.2 per cent during the second half of 1977.

An official estimate of the rate this year is due in about a week. It is expected to be about 3.5 per cent, a figure that Otto Schlecht, state secretary for economics, has described as "ambitious."

A reason often given for Mr. Schmidt's interest in restraining growth is protecting West Germany's low rate of inflation—3.9 per cent last year. It is perhaps the strongest domestic political advantage held by the Social Democratic coalition government and it is aggressively defended with unemployment at 4.8 per cent—more than a million persons unemployed.

Mr. Schmidt said that he welcomed President Carter's recent statement on the importance of a strong dollar for the world economy.

It was generally assumed that the line taken by the Chancellor reflected a letter he sent to President Carter recently outlining his concern about the dollar and the West German government's efforts to promote economic growth.

A government spokesman has said that the purpose of the letter was to eliminate differences on economic policy and to prepare for a possible visit by President Carter to West Germany before the opening of a planned economic summit meeting of Western leaders here in July.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Honda to Increase Overseas Output

Honda Motor plans to expand its overseas production of motorcycles and cars, and will increase imports of parts, cars, and outboard engines in an effort to thwart foreign criticism of its increasing exports. Honda, which exports 87 per cent of its output, hopes to add four or five factories abroad this year to the 36 plants now operating in 30 countries. It did not name possible new sites. Honda also says it will increase purchases in 1978 of auto parts for motorcycles and cars from abroad and imports of Ford cars and Swedish outboard engines to 94 million yen (\$247 million) this year from 80 million yen last year. Honda adds that it plans to make 780,000 autos, including 510,000 for export this year, and 2.7 million motorcycles, including 1.75 million for export.

French, Saudis in Arms Deal

Thomson-CSF, the electronics arm of the French electrical group Thomson-Brandt, plans to set up a unit in Saudi Arabia to manufacture essentially military electronic equipment. Thomson reportedly will put up about one-third of the capital with the remainder coming from the recently set up Arab Organization Industries. The new company will manufacture radio-communication, instrumentation and on-board electronics for planes to be delivered to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Kuwait from plants to be built in Egypt by French and U.K. firms.

Sun Buys 34% of Becton

Sun Co., the large integrated oil firm, has privately purchased through a wholly owned subsidiary 34.9 million shares of Becton, Dickinson and Co. common stock for about \$293 million. Sun says it has not decided what future course of action it may take with respect to the company.

Stocks Decline, Investors Take to Sideline

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Prices declined today as investors moved to the sidelines to await President Carter's State of the Union message. Trading was active.

Profit-taking also drew part of the blame for the decline, which followed two back-to-back gains. Analysts described the decline as the usual hesitation ahead of a major presidential address, which is due later tonight.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, M-1, fell \$3.4 billion to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$386.6 billion in the week ended Jan. 11. The broader measure, M-2, declined \$2 billion to an average of \$410.8 billion.

For the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged a 5.7-per-cent rate of gain and M-2 a 4.4-per-cent rate of increase.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off 4.43 points at 3 p.m., ended with a loss of 7.83 at 778.67, erasing all of yesterday's gain. Volume on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 21.5 million shares, up from 21.9 million yesterday.

Sun Co. fell 1 1/4 to 38 5/8 after disclosing it purchased a 34-per-cent stake in Becton Dickinson, which did not trade for the second straight day.

Alcoa dropped 1 3/8 to 41 and Reynolds Metals ended 1/8 to 30 1/2.

RCA, reporting improved profits, picked up 1/8 to 23 7/8.

IBM declined 1 3/4 to 287 1/2. Du Pont fell 1 3/4 to 110 1/4 and Sauter & Lomb was down 1 1/8 to 48 3/4.

Superior Oil jumped 5 to 284 1/2 and Tlek 1 5/8 to 23 5/8.

Prices were sharply higher on the American Stock Exchange, where the index rose 0.40 to 121.50.

Total Petroleum, the volume leader, rose 1 to 11 5/8 and Salem was up 1 at 16 1/2.

In Chicago, grain futures prices changed only slightly as many traders awaited a U.S. government report on farmers' spring planting intentions due tomorrow.

pany, a manufacturer of analytical instruments. The purchase shares represent about 34 per cent of Becton. Sun chairman Robert Shambaugh says, "This purchase is fully consistent with our long stated intention to diversify our business interests and activities in preparation for the day when our oil and gas operations decline, as they inevitably must since they are non-renewable resources." Becton officials declined immediate comment on the acquisition. Its directors will discuss the matter at the regular board meeting scheduled for Jan. 25. "We have a lot of thinking to do," a company official says.

AMC to Buy Motors from GM

American Motors Corp. will buy four-cylinder engines for its 1980-model cars and utility vehicles from General Motors rather than proceed with previously announced plans to build its own small engine. This means AMC eventually will terminate a contract it entered in 1975 with Volkswagenwerk to buy its lightweight Audi engine and gradually buy the necessary tooling and equipment to build the engine in the United States. AMC will continue to buy VW engines under a revised agreement and will offer them in some of its 1978 and 1979 car lines. But it will discontinue the purchases when the GM agreement takes effect. AMC has bought about 15,000 engines from the West German automaker since the contract began. AMC had estimated that the total cost of its engine program would be about \$80 million. But with AMC suffering from a prolonged sales slump, such an investment "didn't appear economical to make at the moment," the company says. There will be some "small penalty cost" associated with terminating the VW contract, but long-term, AMC expects it to be a money-making move. A spokesman says that the per-unit price of the GM engine "will be less in 1980 than the current price of the VW engine."

Allied Chemical fell 1 3/8 to 37 1/2. Reynolds Metals ended 1/8 to 30 1/2.

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U.S. to Let '75 Gold Pact Elapse

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Carter administration has secretly agreed to let lapse at the end of this month a two-year-old pact limiting the amount of gold Western governments may buy with unwanted dollars which they hold in their monetary reserves.

The agreement, signed by former Treasury Secretary William Simon in 1975, was once presented as a major success for America's traditional policy of safeguarding the dollar's central position in the international monetary system by restricting the monetary use of gold.

However, Western monetary officials predict that nothing will change in practice when the pact is allowed to expire on Jan. 31. They do not expect other industrial countries to add to the dollar's woes by switching surplus dollars into gold at the metal's current high price.

According to official sources, the decision to let the gold purchase ban lapse was planned at the end of the month as taken by outgoing Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns and other Western central bank governors at their last monthly meeting at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel on Jan. 6.

The U.S. team is said to have made no attempt to prolong the agreement and the general feeling among the central bankers present was that its demise will not do any further damage to the weakened dollar.

Nevertheless, one participant at the meeting noted that with the dollar so weak, "the United States could hardly refuse us the right to switch our dollars for an alternative asset."

A formal communiqué announcing the decision may be issued next week by the Swedish finance minister, who is current chairman of the so-called Group of Ten—the informal group of finance ministers from the big industrial countries who originally negotiated the pact.

Capacity Use Up in U.S.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Factories operated at 83 per cent of capacity in December, up from 82.8 per cent in October and November, the Federal Reserve Board reports.

Lifts Restrictions
On State Buying

Under this so-called "Washington agreement" of 1975, the 10 major industrial countries undertook for a two-year period not to peg the price of gold on the private market, nor to increase the total stock of monetary gold held in their reserves by buying more on the market.

This agreement was a compromise between differing U.S. and European points of view. Washington basically wanted to

push gold out of the monetary system altogether, leaving currencies free to find their own value against each other according to the ebb and flow of market forces. But the Europeans wanted to keep open the option of fixed exchange rates that might need defending on the marketplace with their gold reserves.

A compromise on the point was necessary in order to secure agreement on a wider package of monetary reforms intended to lay the legal basis for the present day monetary system of partially floating exchange rates.

U.S. GNP Up 4.9% in Year;
Gain in Last Quarter Is 4.2%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The U.S. economy, eluded by reluctance of wary businessmen to restock shelves, grew only 4.9 per cent last year compared to 6 per cent in 1976, to end a shade below the official target of 5 per cent, the Commerce Department said today.

The gross national product, measure of the nation's overall goods and services, slowed to a growth rate of 4.2 per cent in the fourth quarter compared to 5.1 per cent in the third quarter. "The slower rate of growth resulted from a slowdown in the rate of inventory accumulation," the announcement said.

Investment by business rose by \$8 billion in the fourth quarter, the department said, compared with \$5.1 billion the third quarter. Nonresidential construction rose \$2.8 billion and residential investment rose \$7 billion, compared with \$1.6 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively.

Exports of goods and services fell \$3.3 billion in the quarter. They had increased \$2.2 billion the previous quarter.

Prices, as measured by the so-called GNP deflator, rose at an annual rate of 6.2 per cent in the quarter, compared with 4.8 per cent the previous quarter. For the year, the rate was 5.8 per cent, up from 5.3 per cent a year earlier.

Real GNP, in 1972 dollars as measured at \$138 trillion for the third quarter. For the year, GNP was measured at \$134 trillion, up from \$127 trillion in 1976.

justment for inflation. GNP grew at a 10.7-per-cent annual rate in the quarter and for the whole year increased 10.6 per cent a lower gain than the 11.6 per cent recorded in 1976.

Sales in the fourth quarter rose to \$1.95 trillion from \$1.89 trillion in the third quarter, but inventory accumulation slowed to an annual rate of 1.9 billion, down from the earlier \$2.0-billion increase.

Personal income rose to \$1.6 trillion in the fourth quarter from \$1.55 trillion while per-capita disposable income rose to \$8,279 from \$8,088 in the third quarter.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said the inventory adjustment reflected in the fourth-quarter report "was necessary to restore a balanced level of inventories and help pave the way for continued satisfactory economic growth in the first half of this year."

She said that "the U.S. economy performed well in 1977" but added that "policies to sustain growth will continue to be needed."

Department economist Courtney Slater said the fourth-quarter GNP figures have not changed the administration's expectation of about 5 per cent growth through the middle of next year.

But she warned that growth would slow without the tax cut President Carter is proposing.

She said that there is "every evidence" that consumer income will continue to advance with inflation remaining in the 6-per-cent range.

Japanese Argue
for Firmness of
Growth Target

TEIKYO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Japan's undertaking to achieve a 4-per-cent growth rate in fiscal 1978 is a policy target but not a commitment, the Foreign Ministry chief spokesman today said.

Senior Trade Minister Toshio Ito and secretary-general of ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Masayoshi Ohira said the 4-per-cent growth constituted an national pledge.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that although the extension used by ministers may be, their basic attitude is that planned growth rate is a target.

This is not a commitment in a theoretical sense," he said.

However, it remains an important objective which the Japanese government will make all possible efforts to achieve, he said.

'77 Price Rise
A 9-Year Low
In W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—West Germany's wholesale price index rose 0.5 per cent in December, the federal statistics office said today.

In November, the index fell 0.2 per cent from October. The index, based on 1970 equaling 100, ended the year at 145.5.

On average over the whole of 1977, the index was 1.8 per cent higher than in 1976, the lowest yearly rise since 1968, the office said.

21 Investors Hold Major U.S. Stock Rights

Continued from Page 1
Beneficial owners are not narrowly, as those receiving financial benefits from the ownership.

Thus, many reports on corporate ownership include numerous companies as stockholders but do not reveal which institutions actually own the stock.

However, the public records on holdings of individuals, state organizations and foreign

Export-Led Growth
In W. Germany Ending

FRANKFURT, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—West German industry must get used to the fact that economic recovery must depend increasingly on domestic demand and that the locomotive importance of exports is diminishing, Commerzbank said today.

The bank said West Germany could instead continue to act as a locomotive by pulling along the exports of other countries.

Orders from abroad provided scant support for the economy last year and export expectations for 1978 are modest, the bank said.

of the shares, that would broaden the definition of "beneficial owner" to include any person or institution with the right to vote or dispose of securities and that would require investors to disclose not only their own ownership, but also to aggregate any holdings of subsidiary companies.

These rules were approved by the SEC last February and were scheduled to go into effect in August but were postponed after corporate protests that compliance would be too expensive and burdensome.

The commission now hopes to be able to promulgate the new rules which would close most of the gaps in reporting ownership by this spring. According to John Granda of the SEC staff "something close to what is adopted in February will be the law."

and the information obtained probably will be published in corporate reports to the SEC or in proxy materials.

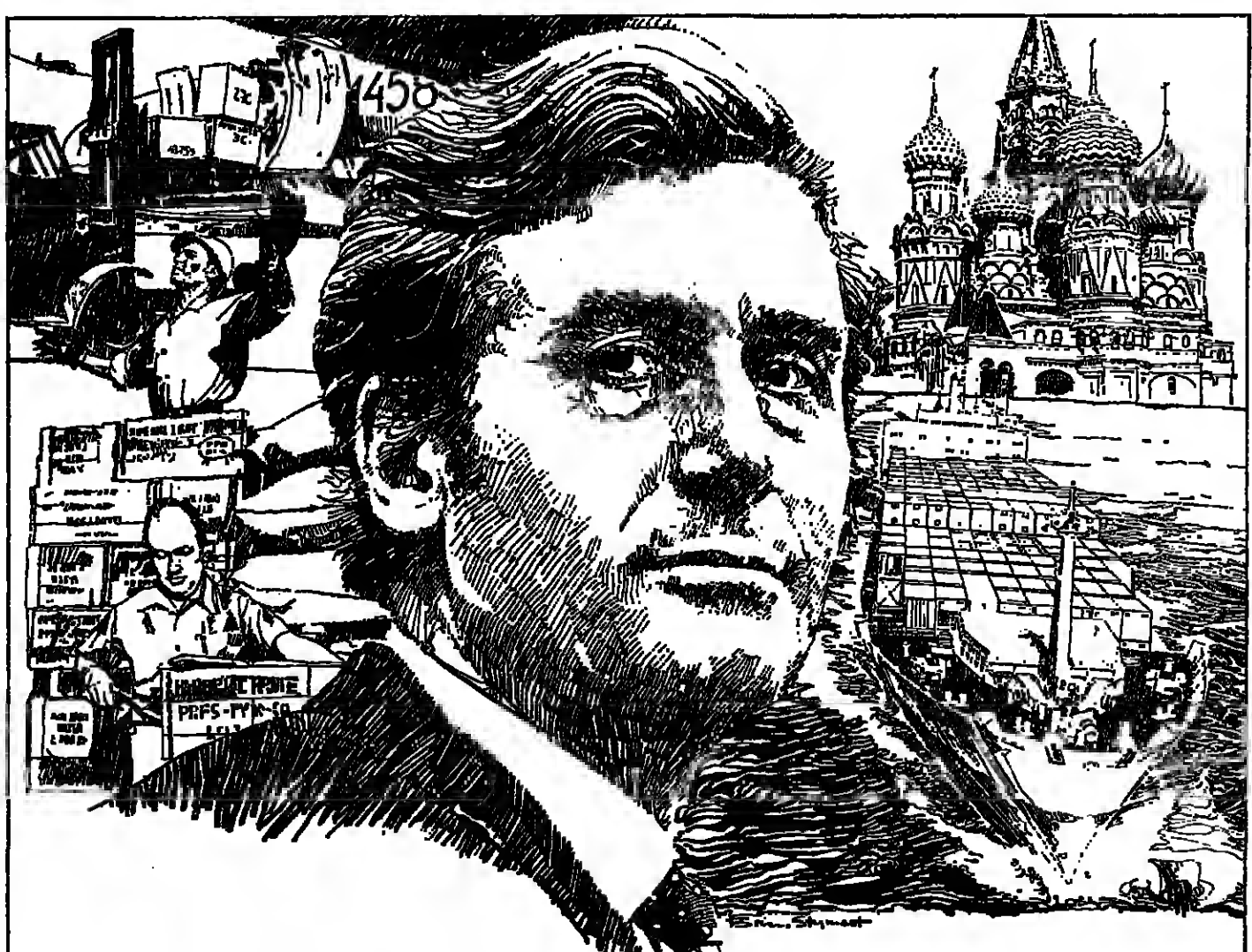
Rockwell International
First Quarter 1977 1976
Revenue 1,350.00 1,340.00
Profits 40.10 29.30
Per Share 1.15 0.85
Share dil. 1.05 0.78

Security Pacific
Fourth Quarter 1977 1976
Revenue A 26.2 20.81
Profits A 1.23 0.98
Per Share B 26.1 20.81
Share dil. 1.23 0.98

Transamerica
Fourth Quarter 1977 1976
Revenue 831.50 717.20
Profits 39.80 29.05
Per Share 0.67 0.44

Revenue 3,210.00 2,730.00
Profits 171.10 114.50
Per Share 2.56 1.75

A—Before Securities Transactions.
B—After Securities Transactions.
(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6)



The man with exceptional goals
needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

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countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

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Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.

Viking Resources International N.V.
N.A.V. as of 31-12-77
\$22.81 (D.Fs. 51.62)

INFORMATION:
Netherlands Holding & Finance N.V.
Riverside 214, Amsterdam.

ADVERTISEMENT										ADVERTISEMENT									
Flash...Paris Bourse										JAN. 19, 1978									
COMPANY	INDUS	1977 HIGH-LOW	CL. PRICE Jan. 19	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. '76 '75 %	SHRS. OUTS. (1974)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS										
AQUITAINE	Petrol	350.20 237	212	334 - 311.50	6	5.7	89.14 63.00 55.63c	14,724	1st semester '77 net non-consolidated profit = 40 MF (+28%).										
BOUGUES	Construct	417 275	374	384 - 379	12	5.7	50.73 25.92 30.24c	600	1st 9 months '77 group turnover = 2,651 MF vs. 1,856 MF (+28%).										
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass, food	532 - 351.50	351.60	367 - 358	17	7.2	29.30 - 24.39 20.12c	1,339	Group turnover (Jan. 1-Sept. 30) = 9,610 MF vs. 8,652 MF (+11%).										
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air Transp.	177 129	139.80	141 - 148	10	8.4	16.96 16.41 13.34	1,866	Subsidiary Cie. Maritime sales 9 months '77 = 676 MF (+31%) vs. 9 months '76 = 507 MF.										
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	113 01.50	92.50	93 - 91	7	8.0	11.18 10.82 24.40c	1,677	Expected to pay same divd. (Fr. 7.40).										
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	183 84	180	183.00 - 180	7	7.4	10.36 15.85 14.08c	1,759	New CCP branch opening in Beirut at Gellor Center.										
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 72.50	75	75.60 - 75	9	8.7	6.77 10.84 8.74	1,538	From Nov. '76 to Nov. '77, C.I.C. customer deposits increased by 18.4%.										
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	98 - 50	52	52 - 50	-	15.4	30.13 - 62 - 53.66c	1,484	1st 9 mos. '77 turnover (ex-taxess) = 4,269 MF (+20%) vs. same period '76 = 3,725 MF (+44%).										
EURAFRANCE	Holding	190 124	153	160 - 153	3	7.2	- - 35.50 54.30c	2,193	Sept. '76-Sept. '77 net profit = 44.89 MF vs. 27.55 MF (+64%).										
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	412 296	378	383 - 377	5	5.8	23.02 29.27 13.01c	1,545	'77 group consol. results (with Parafin/Chab) will exceed '76.										
GEN OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192.50 166	178	178	7	6.1	- - 26.94 22.81c	2,806	'76-77 group consolidated turnover = 14,626 MF vs. 14,065 MF for '75-76.										
IMETAL	Mining	95.10 - 53.50	24.05	35 24.00	3	2.5	17.97 2.44 21.51c	1,944	Pennarvey 1st sem. '77 turnover = 799 MF vs. 572 MF (sem. '76).										
MOET-HENNESSY	Liquor	451.50 268	339.50	351 - 340	27	2.5	17.84 5.71 13.71c	1,138	Consol. turnover first 9 mos. '77 = 1,024 MF vs. 866 MF in '76 (+10%).										
NORD (Compagnie do)	Holding	72.10 15.50	16.05	16.25 16.05	9	9.4	0.18 - 0.29 1.72	1,328	'77 net results to at least equal that of 1976 (123 MF).										
PECHELBRONN	Chem. ind.	76.10 43	64.50	65.60 - 65.10	18	9.2	6.52 10.76 6.74	1,825	'76 net dividend proposal = Fr. 6 same as 1975.										
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM.	Chem. min.	91 62.10	76.30	77.50 71.85	6	7.1	7.50 - 4.30 6.80c	25,491	Group '77 turnover comes to 26 billion Fr. (up 16%).										
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	323.50 281	272.50	275 - 269.50	10	3.6	38.34 54.71 137.96c	1,446	1 Peugeot electric-powered prototypes (pick-up) chosen in Infat. contract.										
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol	68.90 - 55.60	55.60	59.70 57	-	10.2	- - -	4,430	1st semester '77 amount of crude refined up 11.1% vs. 1976.										
REDOUTE	Mail order	628 - 470	472	500 - 480.20	18	3.7	35.87 41.97 47.86c	926	Group consol. turnover Jan. 1-Nov. 30, '77 = 2,400 MF (+11.4%).										
RHONE-POULENC	Chemica S	83.70 50	51.30	52.10 51.10	8	11.7	14.02 5.83 6.34	18,741	at semester group turnover = 2,324 MF (up 14%).										
ROBECCO	Investm. Comp.	384 337.40	335.50	354.50 - 251	-	7.0	not relevant	2,572	Robeco Intern. dividend up Fr. 7.40 to Fr. 7.60.										
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1918 1222	1640	1658 - 1620	19	1.6	71.76 75.76 87.48	266	1st prod. production (up 30%). '78 to attain 1,500,000 pairs.										

30	16%	PACTT	1.40	0.37	58	17	1
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NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit			Chas.	Yea	Age
FURNISH					
Cocoa A-1	lb	N.A.	1.55%		
Collier 4 Station	lb	2.10	2.30		
FERTILIZERS					
Phosphate 64-30-0	lb	4.4	3.4		
METALS					
Steel Billet, PHIL. 100	250.00	212.00			
Iron, Pery Phosph	100	216.18			
Steel sheet 1/16" 100	71.22	72.72			
Lead 100 lb	31	28 1/4			
Copper sheet 100	85 1/2	85 1/2			
Aluminum 100 lb	60.00	60.00			
Steel & S. L. nails 100	30 1/2	31			
Bliver N.Y. 100	4.78	4.78			
Steel 100 lb	17.15	17.15			
COMMODITIES					
Moody's Index					
Jan 100 Dec 1911					
January 100		886.10	486.70		
Per centum					
Final					
Normal					
NEW YORK FUTURES					
January 19, 1978					
Sales of 6,800 No. 11 (low) 1000					
Open High Low Close Chg.					
Mar	9.54	9.54	9.52	-0.06	
May	9.52	9.52	9.50	-0.02	
Jul	9.50	9.50	9.48	-0.02	
Sep	9.48	9.48	9.46	-0.02	
Oct	9.46	9.46	9.44	-0.02	
Nov	9.44	9.44	9.42	-0.02	
Dec	9.42	9.42	9.40	-0.02	
Jan	9.40	9.40	9.38	-0.02	
Feb	9.38	9.38	9.36	-0.02	
Mar	9.36	9.36	9.34	-0.02	
Apr	9.34	9.34	9.32	-0.02	
May	9.32	9.32	9.30	-0.02	
Jun	9.30	9.30	9.28	-0.02	
Jul	9.28	9.28	9.26	-0.02	
Aug	9.26	9.26	9.24	-0.02	
Sep	9.24	9.24	9.22	-0.02	
Oct	9.22	9.22	9.20	-0.02	
Nov	9.20	9.20	9.18	-0.02	
Dec	9.18	9.18	9.16	-0.02	
Jan	9.16	9.16	9.14	-0.02	
Feb	9.14	9.14	9.12	-0.02	
Mar	9.12	9.12	9.10	-0.02	
Apr	9.10	9.10	9.08	-0.02	
May	9.08	9.08	9.06	-0.02	
Jun	9.06	9.06	9.04	-0.02	
Jul	9.04	9.04	9.02	-0.02	
Aug	9.02	9.02			

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	53.10	53.25	54.05	54.90	-0.22
May	54.30	54.35	55.05	56.05	-0.10
Jul	55.50	55.55	56.25	57.25	-0.10
Sep	56.70	56.75	57.45	58.45	-0.10
Oct	57.90	57.95	58.65	59.65	-0.10
Nov	59.10	59.15	59.85	60.85	-0.10
Dec	60.30	60.35	61.05	62.05	-0.10
Jan	61.50	61.55	62.25	63.25	-0.10
Feb	62.70	62.75	63.45	64.45	-0.10
Mar	63.90	63.95	64.65	65.65	-0.10
Apr	65.10	65.15	65.85	66.85	-0.10
May	66.30	66.35	67.05	68.05	-0.10
Jun	67.50	67.55	68.25	69.25	-0.10
Jul	68.70	68.75	69.45	70.45	-0.10
Aug	69.90	69.95	70.65	71.65	-0.10
Sep	71.10	71.15	71.85	72.85	-0.10
Oct	72.30	72.35	73.05	74.05	-0.10
Nov	73.50	73.55	74.25	75.25	-0.10
Dec	74.70	74.75	75.45	76.45	-0.10
Jan	75.90	75.95	76.65	77.65	-0.10
Feb	77.10	77.15	77.85	78.85	-0.10
Mar	78.30	78.35	79.05	80.05	-0.10
Apr	79.50	79.55	80.25	81.25	-0.10
May	80.70	80.75	81.45	82.45	-0.10
Jun	81.90	81.95	82.65	83.65	-0.10
Jul	83.10	83.15	83.85	84.85	-0.10
Aug	84.30	84.35	85.05	86.05	-0.10
Sep	85.50	85.55	86.25	87.25	-0.10
Oct	86.70	86.75	87.45	88.45	-0.10
Nov	87.90	87.95	88.65	89.65	-0.10
Dec	89.10	89.15	89.85	90.85	-0.10
Jan	90.30	90.35	91.05	92.05	-0.10
Feb	91.50	91.55	92.25	93.25	-0.10
Mar	92.70	92.75	93.45	94.45	-0.10
Apr	93.90	93.95	94.65	95.65	-0.10
May	95.10	95.15	95.85	96.85	-0.10
Jun	96.30	96.35	97.05	98.05	-0.10
Jul	97.50	97.55	98.25	99.25	-0.10
Aug	98.70	98.75	99.45	100.45	-0.10
Sep	99.90	99.95	100.65	101.65	-0.10
Oct	101.10	101.15	101.85	102.85	-0.10
Nov	102.30	102.35	103.05	104.05	-0.10
Dec	103.50	103.55	104.25	105.25	-0.10
Jan	104.70	104.75	105.45	106.45	-0.10
Feb	105.90	105.95	106.65	107.65	-0.10
Mar	107.10	107.15	107.85	108.85	-0.10
Apr	108.30	108.35	109.05	109.85	-0.10
May	109.50	109.55	110.25	111.25	-0.10
Jun	110.70	110.75	111.45	112.45	-0.10
Jul	111.90	111.95	112.65	113.65	-0.10
Aug	113.10	113.15	113.85	114.85	-0.10
Sep	114.30	114.35	115.05	116.05	-0.10
Oct	115.50	115.55	116.25	117.25	-0.10
Nov	116.70	116.75	117.45	118.45	-0.10
Dec	117.90	117.95	118.65	119.65	-0.10
Jan	119.10	119.15	119.85	120.85	-0.10
Feb	120.30	120.35	121.05	122.05	-0.10
Mar	121.50	121.55	122.25	123.25	-0.10
Apr	122.70	122.75	123.45	124.45	-0.10
May	123.90	123.95	124.65	125.65	-0.10
Jun	125.10	125.15	125.85	126.85	-0.10
Jul	126.30	126.35	127.05	128.05	-0.10
Aug	127.50	127.55	128.25	129.25	-0.10
Sep	128.70	128.75	129.45	130.45	-0.10
Oct	129.90	129.95	130.65	131.65	-0.10
Nov	131.10	131.15	131.85	132.85	-0.10
Dec	132.30	132.35	133.05	134.05	-0.10
Jan	133.50	133.55	134.25	135.25	-0.10
Feb	134.70	134.75	135.45	136.45	-0.10
Mar	135.90	135.95	136.65	137.65	-0.10
Apr	137.10	137.15	137.85	138.85	-0.10
May	138.30	138.35	139.05	139.85	-0.10
Jun	139.50	139.55	140.25	141.25	-0.10
Jul	140.70	140.75	141.45	142.45	-0.10
Aug	141.90	141.95	142.65	143.65	-0.10
Sep	143.10	143.15	143.85	144.85	-0.10
Oct	144.30	144.35	145.05	146.05	-0.10
Nov	145.50	145.55	146.25	147.25	-0.10
Dec	146.70	146.75	147.45	148.45	-0.10
Jan	147.90	147.95	148.65	149.65	-0.10
Feb	149.10	149.15	149.85	150.85	-0.10
Mar	150.30	150.35	151.05	152.05	-0.10
Apr	151.50	151.55	152.25	153.25	-0.10
May	152.70	152.75	153.45	154.45	-0.10
Jun	153.90	153.95	154.65	155.65	-0.10
Jul	155.10	155.15	155.85	156.85	-0.10
Aug	156.30	156.35	157.05	158.05	-0.10
Sep	157.50	157.55	158.25	159.25	-0.10
Oct	158.70	158.75	159.45	160.45	-0.10
Nov	159.90	159.95	160.65	161.65	-0.10
Dec	161.10	161.15	161.85	162.85	-0.10
Jan	162.30	162.35	163.05	164.05	-0.10
Feb	163.50	163.55	164.25	165.25	-0.10
Mar	164.70	164.75	165.45	166.45	-0.10
Apr	165.90	165.95	166.65	167.65	-0.10
May	167.10	167.15	167.85	168.85	-0.10
Jun	168.30	168.35	169.05	169.85	-0.10
Jul	169.50	169.55	170.25	171.25	-0.10
Aug	170.70	170.75	171.45	172.45	-0.10
Sep	171.90	171.95	172.65	173.65	-0.10
Oct	173.10	173.15	173.85	174.85	-0.10
Nov	174.30	174.35	175.05	176.05	-0.10
Dec	175.50	175.55	176.25	177.25	-0.10
Jan	176.70	176.75	177.45	178.45	-0.10
Feb	177.90	177.95	178.65	179.65	-0.10
Mar	179.10	179.15	179.85	180.85	-0.10
Apr	180.30	180.35	181.05	182.05	-0.10
May	181.50	181.55	182.25	183.25	-0.10
Jun	182.70	182.75	183.45	184.45	-0.10
Jul	183.90	183.95	184.65	185.65	-0.10
Aug	185.10	185.15	185.85	186.85	-0.10
Sep	186.30	186.35	187.05	188.05	-0.10
Oct	187.50	187.55	188.25	189.25	-0.10
Nov	188.70	188.75	189.45	190.45	-0.10
Dec	189.90	189.95	190.65	191.65	-0.10
Jan	191.10	191.15	191.85	192.85	-0.10
Feb	192.30	192.35	193.05	194.05	-0.10
Mar	193.50	193.55	194.25	195.25	-0.10
Apr	194.70	194.75	195.45	196.45	-0.10
May	195.90	195.95	196.65	197.65	-0.10
Jun	197.10	197.15	197.85	198.85	-0.10
Jul	198.30	198.35	199.05	199.85	-0.10
Aug	199.50	199.55	200.25	201.25	-0.10
Sep	200.70	200.75	201.45	202.45	-0.10
Oct	201.90	201.95	202.65	203.65	-0.10
Nov	203.10	203.15	203.85	204.85	-0.10
Dec	204.30	204.35	205.05	206.05	-0.10
Jan	205.50	205.55	206.25	207.25	-0.10
Feb	206.70	206.75	207.45	208.45	-0.10
Mar	207.90	207.95	208.65	209.65	-0.10
Apr	209.10	209.15	209.85	210.85	-0.10
May	210.30	210.35	211.05	212.05	-0.10
Jun	211.50	211.55	212.25	213.25	-0.10
Jul	212.70	212.75	213.45	214.45	-0.10
Aug	213.90	213.95	214.65	215.65	-0.10
Sep	215.10	215.15	215.85	216.85	-0.10
Oct	216.30	216.35	217.05	218.05	-0.10
Nov	217.50	217.55	218.25	219.25	-0.10
Dec	218.70	218.75	219.45	220.45	-0.10
Jan	219.90	219.95	220.65	221.65	-0.10
Feb	221.10	221.15	221.85	222.85	-0.10
Mar	222.30	222.35	223.05	224.05	-0.10
Apr	223.50	223.55	224.25	225.25	-0.10
May	224.70	224.75	225.45	226.45	-0.10
Jun	225.90	225.95	226.65	227.65	-0.10
Jul	227.10	227.15	227.85	228.85	-0.10
Aug	228.30	228.35	229.05	229.85	-0.10
Sep	229.50	229.55	230.25	231.25	-0.10
Oct	230.70	230.75	231.45	232.45	-0.10
Nov	231.90	231.95	232.65	233.65	-0.10
Dec	233.10	233.15	233.85	234.85	-0.10
Jan	234.30	234.35	235.05	236.05	-0.10
Feb	235.50	235.55	236.25	237.25	-0.10
Mar	236.70	236.75	237.45	238.45	-0.10
Apr	237.90	237.95	238.65	239.65	-0.10
May	239.10	239.15	239.85	240.85	-0.10
Jun	240.30	240.35	241.05	242.05	-0.10
Jul	241.50	241.55	242.25	243.25	-0.10
Aug	242.70	242.75	243.45	244.45	-0.10
Sep	243.90	243.95	244.65	245.65	-0.10
Oct	245.10	245.15	245.85	246.85	-0.10
Nov	246.30	2			

[illegible]

CORRECTED ADVICE

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BEARER DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS
Representing preferred stock of
BAXTER TRAVENOL
International Capital Corporation
1st Series Convertible Preferred Stock

A distribution of \$0.22 per depositary share, less any applicable taxes depending on the presenter's country of residence, will be payable on and after January 23, 1978, upon presentation of coupon No. 12 at the Office of any of the following depositaries:

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK:
NEW YORK, 15 Broad Street (ADR Section);
BRUSSELS, 35 Avenue des Arts;
LONDON, 23 Lombard Street;
PARIS, 14 Place Vendôme;
FRANKFURT, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 6.

BANCA VONWILLER S.p.A.:
Via Armadori, 14, Milan;
Via Boncompagni, 27, Rome.

BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.:
Herengracht, 548, Amsterdam.

KREDIETBANK S.A.:
37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg.

Previous announcement of payment of \$0.075 per share is to be considered as null and void.

From Potatoes to Pesos,

Office of The Chase Manhattan Bank), Corporate Bond Redemption, 14th Floor, New York, New York, any laws or regulations applicable to The Chase Manhattan Bank in Frankfurt; the offices of Banque de Paris in Paris and Brussels; the office of Credito Italiano in Milan; the office of Luxembourgaise in Luxembourg; and the Nederlandsche Kredietbank in Amsterdam, written notice in the form provided on the holder cards to convert the holding the name or names (with adding stock certificate is to be issued, and the Company or the Successor Trustee, the instrument or instruments of the Company to the Company and to the fully executed by the holder or his authorized in writing. No fractional shares upon conversion. The Company will for any fractional share interest in market value thereof, equal to such by the last sales price on the New York of the Common Stock on the day of conversion or adjustment will be made. Debentures for accrual interest depends on shares of Common Stock conversion.

For Debenture Holders

From January 4, 1978, the redemption of the Common Stock of the Guaranty of the New York Stock Exchange ranged from 80% to 120%. The last reported sale price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on January 4, 1978 was \$21.25 per share. So the price of the Common Stock is \$20.00. Debentures, upon conversion, will have a lesser market value (because of fractional shares) than the full received upon redemption.

CENTURY-FOX INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
By E. Lyle Marshall, Treasurer

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Tokyo Exchange

Price	Yen	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	216	Mitsui E. Ind.	220
Canon	216	Mitsui Ind.	220
Dai Nip. Print.	220	Mitsui Corp.	220
Fuji Photo	220	Mitsui F. Ind.	220
Honda Motor	220	Mitsui Elec.	220
C. Itoh	220	Mitsui Chem.	220
Japan Air L.	220	Mitsui Ship.	220
Kanagawa Ind.	220	Mitsui Fertil.	220
Kao Soap	220	Mitsui Ind. Gas	220
Kirin Brewery	220	Mitsui Ind. Sec.	220
Kobe Steel	220	Mitsui Ind. Sec.	220
Kubota	220	Mitsui Ind. Sec.	220
Maru Ind.	220	Mitsui Ind. Sec.	220
Toyota	220	Mitsui Ind. Sec.	220

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value	Change
Amsterdam	87.10	0.20
Brussels	194.50	0.20
Frankfurt	194.50	0.20
London	227.50	0.20
Paris	227.50	0.20
Sydney	227.50	0.20
Tokyo	227.50	0.20
Zurich	227.50	0.20

Currency Rates

Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
1 U.S. dollar	163.50	1 U.S. dollar	163.50
1 U.S. dollar	163.50	1 U.S. dollar	163.50
1 U.S. dollar	163.50	1 U.S. dollar	163.50
1 U.S. dollar	163.50	1 U.S. dollar	163.50
1 U.S. dollar	163.50	1 U.S. dollar	163.50
1 U.S. dollar	163.50	1 U.S. dollar	163.50
1 U.S. dollar	163.50	1 U.S. dollar	163.50
1 U.S. dollar	163.50	1 U.S. dollar	163.50
1 U.S. dollar	163.50	1 U.S. dollar	163.50

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish krone: 5.7975; Swedish krona: 4.6667; Swiss franc: 2.0000; West German mark: 3.3756; Japanese yen: 163.50; Australian dollar: 1.4815; New Zealand dollar: 1.3527; Hong Kong dollar: 7.8000; Singapore dollar: 2.4667; Canadian dollar: 0.9746 U.S. dollar.

1 U.S. dollar = 100 cents; 1 U.S. dollar = 100 cents; 1 U.S. dollar = 100 cents.

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Algeria (air/sea)	220.00	110.00	60.00
Algeria (air/sea)	220.00	110.00	60.00
Algeria (air/sea)	220.00	110.00	60.00
Algeria (air/sea)	220.00	110.00	60.00
Algeria (air/sea)	220.00	110.00	60.00
Algeria (air/sea)	220.00	110.00	60.00

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High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Toronto Stocks

High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Montreal Stocks

High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.

To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
MANAGER OPERATIONS ANALYSIS		R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Int'l S.A.	Geneva (Extensive travel)	Swiss nat. or permit G 30-45; 5 to 10 yrs. exp. Int'l finance/accntg. mgmt. Eng. Ger.-Fr.-E. & Sp.	Personal Department, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Int'l S.A., 12-14 Avenue de la Gare, 1211 Geneva 17.	INTL 12-17
INTERNATIONAL MARKETING & SALES	C. £15,000	Distal Inc.	U.K. or U.S. (50% Int'l travel)	B.Sc. or B.E. Degree in telecom. or electronics; multilingual.	Dr. Harry Fuchs, Distal Inc., Suite 209, Royal Marine Hotel, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland.	INTL 12-17
DIRECTOR GENERAL	Compensations with qual. & exp.	Radio Televis Eireann Authority.	Dublin	Deep understanding of Ireland.	Mrs. Sheila Conroy, Radio Televis Eireann Authority, Donnybrook, Dublin 4, Ireland.	INTL 12-17
INT'L INVESTMENT & MERCANTILE BANKING	Competitive	Major, locally owned bank in a Gulf state.	Middle East	25-35; Univ. degree of appropriate rank.	Box A-6201, Financial Times, 10 Cannon St., London EC4A 3DF.	Financial Times 12-17
INTERNAL AUDIT MANAGER	Realistic	Management consultancy.	Ireland	Strong bgd. of audit exp. in major prof. firm of Char. Accountants; exp. similar level internal audit dept.	Ref. 6185, G.M. Brown, Mervyn Hughes Group, 2-3 Cornhill St., London EC4A 1NE.	Financial Times 12-17
DEPUTY AREA MANAGERS	£20,000 + bonus	Proton Int'l bank.	Nigeria	28-30; min. 3 yrs. banking exp. within major institution; Eng. + Fr.	Ref. Jordan, Banking Personnel, 41-42 Leadenhall St., London EC3A 7LN.	Financial Times 12-17
ASSISTANT TO MANAGING DIRECTOR		Tjeerhorst.	Copenhagen	30-40; Bus. Sch. educ.; min. 4 yrs. success. exp. to Scandinavia or overseas as senior fin. officer.	Managing Director, Tjeerhorst, Rasmussensgade 75, 1550 Copenhagen V.	INTL 14-17
SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT	Top Executive compensation	Industrially oriented Int'l Co.		Broad exp. all aspects of ind. & com. mgmt. mgmt.; Eng. + Fr.	Box D-5,992, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.	INTL 14-17
MARKETING MANAGER INT'L TRAINING		GTE Syntex's Training Operation.		Ph.D. in education; 8-10 yrs. mktg. exp. incl. 4-5 yrs. mktg. Educ. Systems Tr. Eng. + Am., Fr. &/or Sp.	Michael J. Laffey, GTE Syntex, 100 First Avenue, Wilmette, IL 60154, U.S.A.	INTL 14-17
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER		Electricity Authority (JEA).	Jordan	35-35; Chartered Accountant with long exp. mgmt. accountancy system; U.K. citizen.	Ref. 328X, Appointments Officer, Ministry of Overseas Dev't, Elmd House, Stag Pl., London SW1E 5DR.	Financial Times 14-17
SENIOR CONSULTANT	c. £18,000 tax free	Important part of Int'l Consulting group.	Saudi Arabia	Considerable exp. in corporate & urban planning fields; min. 10 yrs. experience.	Ref. 09/03, Derrick Moore, H.M.A. Ltd., 107 Park Street, London W1A 3TA, Tel. 01-692 0892.	Financial Times 14-17
INT'L RESEARCH & TRAINING COORDINATOR		Benque specialise dans le service au consommateur.	Belgique	Licencié sciences écon. com. ou financières avec spécialisation mgt. fr., angl., néerlandais.	Mrs. Pity-ode Hendrikman, 560-Céges, 199 Ave. Croix-de-Guerre, 1120 Brussels, Tel. 02-2150615.	Le Soir 14-17
GENERAL MANAGER	up to £16,000 tax free	Saudi Steel Reinforcement Ltd.	Saudi Arabia	High-level commercial account; considerable knowl. of construction industry.	P.B. Richardson, C. Eng., Faculties Partnership Ltd., 177, Marshall Bridge Road, London SW1V 1PL.	Le Soir 14-17
EUROPEAN CHIEF ACCOUNTANT	Negotiable	Int'l group.	France-Geneve area	Qual. Accountant with good Int'l accntg. exp.; Eng. + Germ. or Fr. free to travel.	E.S. Moore, Regional Weld & Partners Ltd., 123/4 Newgate St., London EC1A 7AA. Tel. 01-600 8387.	INTL 14-17
YOUNG INTERNATIONAL BANKER	Negotiable	Consortium Bank	Paris	5 to 7 yrs. exp.; Eng. + Fr. +; exp. fin. analysis; strong knowl. Euro-currency previous work-proj. finance.	Ref. 69747, HAVAS Contact, 156 Boulevard Haussmann, 75008 Paris.	INTL 14-17
DEPT. CHIEF	Elevé	Important groups français.	Nigeria, Lagos	35 ans min. fr., angl. &/ou exp. expérience indispensable gestion informatique de ventes.	No. 231,249, Cabinet L'orient, 4 Rue Amiral-Courbet, 75116 Paris.	INTL 14-17
CHIEF EXECUTIVE-TRAINING	£20-28,000	Recently formed joint venture trading co.	Sao Paulo	34-44; Eng. + Port. min. 8 yrs. practical Int'l trading exp.	Ref. 6ET 3,826/INT. CIA, 35 New Broad St., London EC2M 1NR. Tel. 01-588 3588, Tel. 087374.	INTL 14-17
SALES MANAGER INTERNATIONAL	Negotiable	Dental products in Int'l markets.	Philadelphie (50% travel)	Tech. or Mktg. degree prof.; Eng. + foreign languages.	Box C-382, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortlandt Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 14-17
INT'L ENGINEERING PROJECT MANAGER		Major Int'l. firm.	New York City Overseas Int'l	6-10 yrs. success. project mgmt. of major capital projects Eng. + foreign languages.	Mrs. Nancy L. Dowdrey, Borden Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.	Wall Street Journal 14-17

Wenzel Captures Lead in World Cup Ranking

OGSTEN, Austria, Jan. 19 (UPI). — All-around skier, Ueli Wenzel today seized the lead in the Women's World Cup rankings from Anne-Marie Moser after a cautious but impenetrable performance that gave second place in a special slalom race.

Wenzel, leading in fourth after the first run, won the slalom through the gates in a time of one minute and 11.5 seconds.

She came out of the race as she swerved wide of one of the gates.

Wenzel, winner of two giant slalom races last season, was one of the best forms to emerge from the Alps.

Leading hard on her poles, she slipped between the gates and she bounded down the icy

course to secure a solid second place in both runs and a total time of 1:16.06.

"Difficult Race"

"There are others who are still very dangerous," Wenzel said after the race. "Really I am not thinking of the World Cup title too much yet. It's still a long and difficult road ahead."

Moser, who won her first special slalom of the season, said: "There are many girls who could still beat me at other slaloms and giant slaloms. I am mainly thinking of Wenzel and Moser, naturally."

Today's race was not only a disappointment for Moser but a disaster for the Austrian team. Only two of them—Twiggie Hübner and her sister, Sigrid Totschnig—managed to get through the 45 gates of the first run and the 47 of the second, with Totschnig placing eighth.

It was the blackest day for Austria this season and one of the worst results ever. "Sometimes I think it's a chain reaction, one falls and the others follow," Hübner said.

A Welcome Boost

France's Fernande Feien gave her team a welcome boost with a swift start and a dramatic finish.

Feien, popping out flags like champagne corks as she swooped down the course, set the pace during the first run, winning it even though she was the first to make the descent.

In the second, however, she slid wide of the lower flags and col-



Anne-Marie Moser

lapsed in a shower of light snow just after sweeping across the line in 1:16.38 to finish third overall. Mist and fog, recurring disruptive elements this year, "geared to high overlying cloud during the morning, but many skiers complained of gusting sideways that made turning unpredictable."

Strong U.S. Showing

The Americans made their strongest showing in years.

Christina Cooper, chewing up the snow with her poles, made two fast runs to finish in 1:17.23 for fifth place.

Wicki Plockenstein and giant slalom expert Becky Dorsey also turned in solid performances to finish in the top seven of 94 starters.

The exception was top American Cindy Nelson. She slipped in the first 18 seconds of the first leg and swished off the track.

Redskins Dismiss Allen Despite Success Record (9-5 in '77)

By George Solomon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI). — George Allen, head coach and general manager of the Washington Redskins for the last seven years, has been fired. The Washington Post learned last night.

"I just reached the point where I couldn't wait any longer for George to make up his mind and have so advised him of our decision to look for a new head coach and general manager," said Redskins president Edward Bennett Williams. "Our negotiations with George Allen are concluded."

Last July 14, Williams called a press conference to announce that the Redskins and Allen had agreed to a new four-year contract.

But Allen never signed the contract, which called for an annual salary of \$250,000 a year. "I thought we reached an agreement," Williams said. "Last Saturday was six months since we made the announcement—with his approval and nothing happened."

"Unlimited Patience"

"I gave George Allen unlimited patience and he exhausted it," said Williams.

"In all fairness to the people I will be negotiating with, I could not be talking to someone else about a job and allow Allen the option of changing his mind."

"No one could say I did not give George sufficient time to say yes to us."

Allen's record with the Redskins was 67-30-1, making him the most successful coach in

Redskin history. His postseason record was 2-5.

The major hitch in Allen's signing the new contract was Williams' desire to have more say in the team's financial matters and personnel. Williams and other officers of the Redskins were disturbed over Allen's salary structure (he had the highest payroll in the NFL), his free spending and his trading away of so many high draft choices.

Absolute Control

However, Allen remained adamant in wanting to maintain the status quo, claiming a coach needs absolute control of the team and its resources.

Last week, when Chuck Knox, under pressure from Los Angeles owner Carroll Rosenbloom, announced he was leaving the Rams to become head coach of the Buffalo Bills, Allen reportedly became a candidate for the Rams job.

"I have to assume he covets the Los Angeles job," Williams said. "And I hope he is selected to be the Rams coach."

"But I have to act in the best interests of the Redskins—not react to whom Los Angeles chooses as its coach."

"I want a coach who has Washington as his first choice, and so I'm beginning now to make plans to restructure our organization and look for a successor."

Williams said he will divide the job of head coach and general manager (Allen held both) and will immediately start looking for candidates.

"We have some excellent people inside the organization who will

get every consideration," Williams said. "And we also will look outside the organization."

Names of those likely to be named as possible successors to Allen are Chicago Bears coach Jack Pardee, a former Redskins linebacker and Allen aide; Stanford head coach Bill Walsh and St. Louis coach Don Coryell, both candidates for the Rams job; Cincinnati assistant coach Mike McCormack, a former head coach of the Philadelphia Eagles and an assistant in Washington; and Baltimore coach Ted Marchibroda, a former Redskins assistant.

The action by Williams marks the second time Allen has been fired in his successful career. He was dismissed in 1970 from his first head-coaching job, with the Los Angeles Rams, because he did

not get along with the owner of the team, the late Dan Reeves.

He was hired by Williams in 1971 and, in seven years in Washington, made the playoffs five times. Only a field goal by the Chicago Bears' Bob Thomas, which beat the New York Giants with five seconds remaining in overtime, kept the Redskins out of the playoffs this season. Washington was 9-5 in 1977.

Allen's popularity reached its peak in 1972, his second season, when the Redskins beat the Dallas Cowboys, 26-3, to win the NFC title and reach the Super Bowl, where they were beaten, 14-7, by Miami.

News on the Radio

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI). — Allen said he heard about his

firing from his son—who heard it on the radio.

"I thought he was kidding," said Allen after his 23-year-old son Greg gave him the news as he was returning from an evening out celebrating his wife Betty's birthday.

Allen said he had not spoken to Williams or majority stockholder Jack Cooke, the man who persuaded him to come to Washington in 1971.

Asked if he would speak with Williams, Allen said: "I'm not going to talk with him if he's going to handle things this way. I'm just disappointed in him. We've given our heart and soul to this football program and the results are evident. That's the thanks you get for it."

Paradoxical Coach

By William Gildea and Kenneth Turan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI). — There have been

coaches, a man once said, who passed for figures of greatness, who enriched the sport they taught. George Allen, the man

went on, is the only coach ever to be smaller than the game.

Feeling such as this about the former Redskins leader are not uncommon around the NFL. An informal poll taken by Dan Jenkins in a recent Sports Illustrated had Allen as the most disliked coach in the entire league.

On meeting the man, it is at first hard to figure why. He seems pleasant enough, if a bit earnest, perhaps like some kind of college professor. And his

way of speaking is so direct, so

Washington of 116-47-5 is one of the very best in pro football. Despite the record, Allen has never achieved his ultimate goal: winning the Super Bowl.

It is not only this that led to Allen's departure but the feeling in the Redskins' hierarchy that this particular coach had taken the team as far as he could.

More than that, his trade-now, pay-later philosophy had quite conceivably built a bleak future—and at unprecedented expense.

Bleak The Team

"You must have young players coming in all the time to develop consistency over the years," Oakland rider boss Al Davis once said. "I think with George Allen's system, you eventually ruin the team."

Allen's system excluded higher authorities. No man with such a spare-no-cost attitude had ever constructed such a powerful football empire: coach, general manager, absolute master of a personal fiefdom built to his specifications in suburban Virginia.

But the concept of giving Allen an unlimited budget and having him, in Redskins president Edward Bennett Williams' once joking words, "already exceed it," no longer seemed practical or amusing. After seven years, Williams felt the results no longer justified the expenditure.

Owners have a way of changing their minds about Allen despite his seeming successes. The late Los Angeles Rams owner Dan Reeves fired Allen twice before he made it stick. And Williams, on the night he introduced Allen in Washington, said, "I'll never hire another coach."

Flipflop of Opinion

Truly there is something about Allen and the way he operates that inevitably turns admirers into detractors. In no other coach do we see such a flipflop of opinion, of players loving him

at first and feeling quite bitterly the opposite later.

Allen is the snake oil king, telling one and all about the winning they're going to do, how putting up with his rah-rah ways will lead them to greater glory. And, for a while, the players believe, so much so that when they find the promises turned to dust, when they find Allen not above manipulating the English language to his ends, when they find that he is not the true friend he is as much as swore he'd always be, that initial attraction sours terribly.

"To be perfectly honest," a Redskins said two years ago, "a lot of guys are sick of George. The rah-rah approach is getting old."

As it grew old in Washington, so it had gotten old in Los Angeles before that. Said Merlin Olsen, the all-pro Ram tackle, "Allen operates in a very pressurized atmosphere. At the end of a season with George, I felt like I had been beaten by 1,000 war clubs. It's like you're on the inside of a giant bass drum."

The Superior Effort

"You can only go to the well so many times. The first time he says this is the most important game of your lives, you believe it. Maybe you'll believe it the second and third time, too. But the 50th time, you start to wonder. If you ask for the superior effort week after week after a while you don't get it. Sure, that's probably a major reason we never won the championship."

Super Bowl or not, one of the major ironies of Allen's departure from Washington—and, before that, Los Angeles—is that he put together an extraordinary record. Yet nothing Allen becomes involved in ever seems to have much to do with logic, or normalcy.

When he tried to quit his job as assistant coach with the Chicago Bears to take the Rams job, crusty owner George Halas voiced a surprise objection, took him to court, and won his point. He was grandly dismissing him.

The reason for his first firing of Allen didn't last was that several key players unexpectedly stood up for their coach, threatening to quit. Even when Reeves canned Allen a second time (and no one came to the rescue), the move, as in Washington, was not based on wins and losses.

How account for it, then, how account for the repeated dismissals of one of the most successful coaches in the history of the game?

Part of the answer is that Allen is victimized by his philosophy, by his relentless insistence that all you have to do



George Allen

is give him everything and he guarantees total success. Guarantee, yes; deliver, no.

But more than that, Allen and his peculiar philosophy sooner or later wear out their welcome. He is so megalomaniac about winning—so insistent that victories are, if possible, more important than life itself, so willing to twist everything twistable, to blame everyone blameable—that he sheds the last vestiges of illusion owners have about being involved in a sport.

When you work with Allen, you know it's not just a game, you see professional football for the ruthless enterprise it really is. Faced with the choice of getting out of the sport or getting rid of Allen, owners inevitably take the path of least resistance. They kill the hearer of bad news and let their illusions live another day.

Support From Players

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI). — Redskins players, expressing shock and disbelief upon learning of the firing of Allen, generally rallied to his defense as they have so many times in the past.

Defensive end Ron McDole, said, "I'll probably see most of the older guys retire."

Some of the players, such as defensive tackle Dennis Johnson, suggested that Allen's firing may just be a negotiating tactic.

"This may be just a challenge to force his hand," Johnson said. "If it's [the firing] true, Washington has lost a great coach."

"Everybody wanted to get George Allen and somebody finally did," center Len Hauss said. "I don't mean Williams. I'd have to say the press got [Allen] with everything they've been writing."

Cornback Pat Fischer said, "I certainly appreciated playing for coach Allen. It was the most rewarding part of my career."

Baseball in 1978: Has the Power Balance Shifted?

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (UPI). — Corbett, some people think, is trying to copy his old

George Steinbrenner, the owner of the New York Yankees, even think Corbett has tried to pass Steinbrenner in the stockpiling baseball talent.

It's not true," Corbett, the owner of the Tampa Rangers, said recently. "I don't want to be George Steinbrenner, I want to compete with him."

Never has motivated him. It has wheeled and dealed last 15 months as frantic a trader in the Chicago market. And his dealings have helped the Rangers

legitimate competition for Yankees next season in the American League pennant race. A will know for nine months

for this is true, but when the first transactions made by league teams and players enter are scrutinized, it appears that Corbett's Rangers benefit the most.

Is a look at how the balance of power could be affected four divisions as a result heavy winter player move-

two-year reign of the Kansas City Royals, who stirred up little in the winter league of transactions. The California Angels would like to think they can challenge, but that is what they believed last year.

American League East—the Boston Red Sox, who finished a giant step behind the Yankees last season, have improved themselves. But so have the Yankees, if that is possible. The Baltimore Orioles, the surprise of 1977, continued to lose players to free agency, whether they can withstand the losses again is questionable.

National League West—the balance of power here teeters on the decision by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn whether Vida Blue, who was obtained from Oakland, may pitch for the Cincinnati Reds. Walker O'Malley and his

defending National League champion, the Los Angeles Dodgers, wait to find out.

National League East—the Philadelphia Phillies, who made no important moves during the winter, remain the front-runners, because the Pittsburgh Pirates lost two important pitchers and have maneuvered enough to challenge.

When baseball club owners were fighting free agency, one of their chief arguments was that the players would move each winter. The owners did not mention the annual involuntary flow of players in trades.

During the off-season, 39 players have changed because of the owners' trading.

The Rangers, who finished second last season, acquired players by both means—two established veterans: plus an assortment of pitchers (Richie Zisk and Al Oliver (Jon Matlack, George Medich and aging Ferguson Jenkins). They lost a front-line pitcher, Bert Blyleven, but should have enough starters to keep Corbett happy.

Kansas City had hoped to acquire Jerry Koosman from the New York Mets but instead exchanged relief pitchers with St. Louis, sending Mark Little for Al Eubanks. The Royals also signed Jerry Teufel, an experienced utility infielder to replace the retired Cookie Rojas.

The Royals might need more than that, however, to withstand the challenges of the Rangers, the White Sox and the Angels.

Zisk and Gamble

Chicago, which finished third last year, lost 61 homers and 184 runs batted in with the departure of Zisk and Oscar Gamble, two free agents, but gained Bobby Bonds (37 homers, 41 stolen bases and 115 RBIs) and Ron Blomberg, who might remember how to hit after having missed the last two and a half seasons with injuries.

The Angels spent \$5.535 million on free agents before last season and finished twice as far from first place as in 1976, in part because Joe Rudi and Bobby Grich suffered injuries early in the



Red Sox pitcher Luis Tiant works out in a Boston gym.

campaign. These injuries eluded their seasons.

Now the Angels have spent \$2.25 million more for Lyman Bostock, but this acquisition prompted them to shed Bonds in a deal that was not viewed as astute by other clubs.

"I was flabbergasted; I couldn't believe it," a club president said of the trade, which brought the Angels a part-time catcher, Brian Downing, and two young pitchers, Chris Knapp and Dave Probst.

Nevertheless, if California's hitters remain healthy and if their production from Knapp and Probst, a young pitcher obtained from Boston for Jerry Remy, the Angels could be the most interesting variable in this race.

In the Eastern Division, the Yankees continued to bring in pitchers—Andy Messersmith, Rich Gossage and Rawly Eastwick—and added one of the league's best defensive first basemen, Jim Spencer. What they may not have done to eliminate the winter turmoil that has become as much a part of the team as its pinstripes.

Boston has solidified its status as the Yankees' chief threat, gaining a defector from the New York pitching staff, Mike Torrez, and Remy, a young and talented second baseman.

They are fine additions," a baseball man said, "but I don't think the Red Sox are as improved as they'd like to believe."

The Red Sox have the hitting, but they still lack a solid pitching rotation, even with Torrez. Baltimore, which did an admirable job of overcoming frequent losses last season, has now lost more players, including Ross Grimsley, a starting pitcher, and Dick Drago, a competent reliever. This means the Orioles will need more of manager Earl Weaver's magic if they are to play with the powers this year.

Milwaukee, with the addition of Larry Rife, a free agent, and the experience of some of its younger players, is improved though the Brewers are not expected to challenge for the top spots. Detroit, which is believed to have the best young players in the majors, is in a similar category, especially if Mark Fichrych is healthy.

Cincinnati wants to learn whether Blue will be around to help. If Kuhn allows Blue to join Tom Seaver in the pitching

rotation, the balance of power in the National League West may shift back from Los Angeles to Cincinnati.

Bill Bonham, acquired from the Chicago Cubs for considerably less than the \$1.75 million it took to get Blue, can help shore up the Reds' pitching, which last year was miserable.

The Dodgers were so struck by the need for relief pitching in their World Series encounter with the Yankees that they signed a free agent, Terry Forster. One would have thought that O'Malley, Mr. Baseball Establishment, would move the Dodgers back to Brooklyn before he would sign a free agent.

Still, Blue would provide greater assistance to the Reds than Forster will to the Dodgers.

Forster, left Pittsburgh, with Gossage, wiping out a significant segment of the Pirates' relief corps. The Pirates strengthened their starting-pitching alignment with Blyleven but gave up more hitting in Oliver than they will get from John Milner, a great disappointment with the Mets.

From Power to Speed

The Pirates are being transformed from a team featuring power to one with speed. In any case, it is questionable whether they can catch Philadelphia. The Phillies, Eastern Division champions the last two seasons, stuck only a little toe into the winter markets, acquiring Jose Cardenal, an outfielder, from the Cubs.

The Mets dabbled in both markets but did not improve themselves to the point of being a contender. They obtained Willie Montañez, a first baseman-outfielder, in a four-team, 11-player deal that made former Mets of Milner and Matlack. They also acquired Tim Lincecum from the San Francisco Giants in a cash deal, and spent almost \$1 million for the services of Elliott Maddox for five years.

College Basketball

East
Fairfield 112, Hofstra 88.
Georgetown 70, Seton Hall 69.
Lafayette 70, Boston College 71.
Marquette 70, Buffalo 71.
Miami 70, Colorado 69.
Pitt 70, Robert Morris 69.
St. John's 70, Holy Cross 69.
Vermont 70, Brandeis 69.

South
Duke 81, Wake Forest 72.
N.C. State 70, Virginia Tech 71.
Carolina 70, N.C. State 69.
Temple 69, Navy 68.
Southwest
Virginia 69, Virginia Tech 69.
Virginia Tech 69, Virginia Tech 69.

West
Nevada-Reno 80, U.C. Davis 72.
No. Colorado 70, Oregon 71.
Washington 70, Seattle 69.
Washington St. 69, Idaho 67.

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games
Edmonton 1, New England 0 (Mike Donald).
Birmingham 3, Cincinnati 5 (Marrin, Westrum, Henderson).

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Birmingham 3, Cincinnati 5 (Marrin, Westrum, Henderson).

Tennis Realigns Tournaments Grand Slam

RIS, Jan. 19 (UPI). — International Tennis

ration has changed the of the four grand-slam tournaments, making the

ch Open championship and the Australian Open the federation's chair-

Philippe Chatrier of ce, announced.

grand-slam circuit has tionally started with the ralian Open in December, wed by the French cham-

ions, Wimbledon and the Open.

trier said the change nked to the federation's, to select a world tennis opion at the end of each

"This way, we will t our champion after the ralian Open," he said.

also means that some e have incorrectly ed that Vitas Gerulaitis won the first grand-slam of the year by winning Australian Open," Cha-

continued. "The first d-slam title is still to be

NHL Is Vying to Board the WHA's 'Swedish Express'

By John S. Radosta

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (UPI). — competition for the Swedish express," Anders

and Ulf Nilsson, has at the playoff stage. With New York Rangers having

seven other National League teams with an of \$475,000 apiece a year

ago, the competition as reduced to the Rangers and the entire World Hockey

Sweden, now playing for Winnipeg Jets of the WHA, among the best players in the and they work on the same with Bobby Nilsson. A is the playmaker. He

season he helped Hedberg, at right wing, score 70 goals, including a string of 51 in 47 games.

They were virtual unknowns when they started with the Jets in the 1974-75 season. The Swedes, who insist on moving

only as a pair, are now paid approximately \$125,000 a year by the Jets.

That Kind of Money

They are free agents, but their contract provides that the Jets may keep them if Winnipeg can come within \$20,000 of the best

NHL offer. Winnipeg is not in a position to pay that kind of money. The Jets are a publicly owned team, and they are about to open a new fund-raising campaign.

This, then, puts it up to the WHA to finance the retention of

the Swedes, just as the league did in 1972, when 10 of its teams posted \$100,000 each to induce

Hull to sign with the Jets. Robble Florek, a center with the Cincinnati Stingers, also is cov-

ered by that kind of WHA arrangement.

Don Bailey, a lawyer who represents Hedberg and Nilsson, said John Ferguson, general manager of the Rangers, disclosed the team's offer. The nearest competitive bid was \$375,000 by the Philadelphia Flyers.

Bob Bell, public relations director for the Jets, said in a telephone interview from Winnipeg yesterday that "we have heard a lot of talk about big numbers, but so far we have not seen a bona fide offer."

Bailey conveyed the Rangers' offer to WHA trustees Tuesday at

their annual meeting in Quebec, and he left it to the league to make the next move.

Harold Baldwin, chief executive officer of the New England Whalers and president of the WHA, said in

